

Second Edition

GRAMMARWORK 1

ENGLISH EXERCISES IN CONTEXT

Pamela Peterson Breyer

This grammar workbook is for beginning adult students of English. Instead of abstract theory and examples, you'll find practice, practice, practice — all neatly organized into real-life themes that make it easier to learn and remember the grammar concepts presented. You'll even find the answers in the back of the book!

The GrammarWork series also includes:

- **GrammarWork 2 (High-Beginning Level)**
- **GrammarWork 3 (Intermediate Level)**
- **GrammarWork 4 (High-Intermediate Level)**

**Prentice Hall Regents
Englewood Cliffs, N.J. 07632**



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IN CONTEXT

Pamela Peterson Breyer



GRAMMARWORK

1

English Exercises in Context

P A M E L A P E T E R S O N B R E Y E R

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To my mother, Dorothy Peterson

CONTENTS

Introduction		xi
Verb to Be		
Affirmative Statement		
Contracted Forms: <i>I, You, He, She</i>	I'm Susan Burns.	1
Subject Pronouns <i>He, She</i>	He's from Spain.	2
Possessive Adjectives: <i>My, Your, His, Her</i>	My first name is Susan.	3
Possessive of Singular Nouns	Susan is Dorothy's daughter	4, 5
Adjectives	Is her hair long or short? It's long .	6, 7
Articles <i>A</i> and <i>An</i>	She's an artist.	8, 9
Word Order with Adjectives	He's a good doctor.	10
Articles <i>A</i> and <i>An</i> with Adjectives	It's an easy job.	11
Word Order with Articles and Adjectives	Athens is an interesting city.	12
Review: Verb <i>To Be</i> , Possessive Adjectives	She's an interior decorator.	13
Affirmative Statements	Louise and Raymond are from Paris.	14
Subject Pronouns and Contractions	They're Spanish.	15
Possessive Adjectives	Their native language is Spanish.	16
Regular Noun Plurals	They're electricians .	17
Regular Noun Plurals with Adjectives	We're good actors .	18
Yes-No Questions	Is he a good lawyer?	19
	Is she from Paris?	20
Negative Statements	He isn't here right now.	21
Negative and Affirmative Statements	John and Carmen aren't married.	22
Negative and Affirmative Short Answers	Is Louise a hairdresser? Yes, she is.	23, 24
Word Order with Statements and Questions	Quebec is a beautiful city.	25
<i>It</i> with Time	It's nine o'clock.	26, 27
Adverbs of Frequency	He's never late to work.	28
Money and Numbers	Fifteen and Ninety-Dollars	29

Regular Noun Plurals: -s, -es	Two hairbrushes for \$5.45	30, 31
Regular Noun Plurals: -s, -es, -ies	Cherries are \$1.99 a pound.	32
Irregular Noun Plurals	Shoes for men	33
Demonstrative Pronouns <i>This</i> and <i>That</i>	That's my camera.	34
Demonstrative Pronouns <i>These</i> and <i>Those</i>	Are these your keys?	35
<i>That</i> and <i>Those</i> Before Nouns	Those shoes are on sale.	36
<i>These</i> and <i>Those</i> Before Nouns	These dresses are beautiful.	37
Questions with <i>How Much</i>	How much are they?	38
Questions with <i>Who</i> , <i>What</i> , <i>Where</i>	Who is his teacher?	39
	Where is his class?	40
Review: Long and Short Answers and Verb <i>To Be</i>	I'm in Math 1A this semester.	41
Review: Verb <i>To Be</i>	My husband and I are artists.	42
Prepositions of Place: <i>In</i> and <i>On</i>	The knife is on the counter.	43

There Is and There Are

Affirmative Statements <i>There is</i> and <i>There are</i>	There's a fireplace in the living room.	44, 45
Articles <i>A</i> and <i>The</i>	There's a refrigerator in the kitchen.	46
Yes-No Questions	Is there a dishwasher in the kitchen?	47
Word Order with Yes-No Questions	Is there a fire detector in the apartment?	48
Negative and Affirmative Short Answers	Is there a window in the kitchen? Yes, there is.	49
Some with Countable and Uncountable Nouns	There's some meat on the plates.	50, 51
<i>A</i> with Countable Nouns and <i>Some</i> with Uncountable Nouns	There's some salt on the table.	52
Any with Negative Statements	There isn't any water in the pitchers.	53
Countable and Uncountable Nouns	a lemon eggs milk	54
Some and Any with Affirmative and Negative Statements	There are some eggs in the refrigerator.	55
	There isn't any meat.	55
Any with Yes-No Questions	Is there any soda?	56
Review: <i>There Is</i> , <i>There Are</i> , Prepositions, Articles, Word Order	There's a bookcase in the classroom.	57

Present Continuous

Affirmative Statements	A little boy is eating on ice cream cone.	58, 59
	She's wearing a suit.	60
Spelling	He's sitting in a chair.	61
Negative Statements	They aren't watching television.	62
Negative and Affirmative Statements	She isn't wearing a hat.	63
Yes-No Questions	Is she sleeping?	64
Negative and Affirmative Short Answers	Is the girl winning the game? Yes, she is.	65
Questions with <i>What</i>	What's he doing?	66
It with Weather	It's raining in London.	67
Review: Present Continuous	In Athens, people are probably working .	68

Future with *Going To*

Affirmative Statements	He's going to play tennis.	69
	Susan is going to work in the yard.	70, 71
Negative and Affirmative Short Answers	Is she going to play tennis? Yes, she is.	72
Negative Statements	Leonard and Dorothy aren't going to wash the car.	73
	They aren't going to run tomorrow.	74
Questions with <i>Who, When, What Time</i>	Who is she going to have dinner with?	75
Review: Future with <i>Going To</i>	They're going to take a lot of pictures.	76

Present Continuous

Contrast: Future with <i>Going To</i> vs. Present Continuous	She's going to play tennis. She's playing tennis.	77
Contrast: Future with <i>Going to</i> , Present Continuous, Verb To Be	It's going to rain tomorrow. It's raining now.	78

Imperative

Prepositions of Place: <i>Next To, Across From, Between, On</i>	The post office is across from the police station.	79
Affirmative Statements	Walk to the corner.	80
Negative Statements	Don't stop here.	81

Simple Present

Affirmative Statements	She works in a hospital.	82
Spelling: <i>-s, -es, -ies</i>	After dinner, he relaxes on the couch.	83
Prepositions of Time: <i>In and At</i>	She usually goes to bed at midnight.	84
Adverbs of Frequency	He never drinks wine.	85
Affirmative Statements: <i>Have and Has</i>	I have a headache.	86
	You have a big family.	87
Affirmative Statements: <i>-s, -es</i>	She loves animals.	88, 89
	She has two full-time jobs.	90
Yes-No Questions	Do you have any brothers and sisters?	91
	Does he get at 9:00?	92
Negative and Affirmative Short Answers	Do they live in Los Angeles? Yes, they do.	93
Negative Statements	They don't work in the daytime.	94
	She doesn't make a lot of money.	95
Object Pronouns: <i>Them and It</i>	Who has my keys? I have them .	96
Object Pronouns	Please help me .	97
Object and Subject Pronouns	I see him, but he doesn't see me .	98
Prepositions of Place: <i>In, On, At</i>	She lives on Park Avenue.	99
Questions with <i>Where</i>	Where in Los Angeles do you live?	100
Questions with <i>What</i> and <i>Where</i>	What does he do?	101
Review: Simple Present	Christa's mother takes care of their son.	102
Contrast: Present vs. Present Continuous	Chuck and Christa watch TV every night. They're watching TV now.	103
Contrast: Adverbs of Frequency with the Present	It's usually cool in the fall.	104
Contrast: Present vs. Present Continuous	It always snows in the winter. It's snowing now.	105

Can

Affirmative Statements	She can play the piano very well.	106
Negative Statements	She can't dance.	107
Too and Very	These shoes are too narrow.	108
	It's too heavy.	109
Negative and Affirmative Short Answers	Can you lift the couch? No, I can't.	110, 111

Yes-No Questions	Can you move the box? Can you move it?	112
Review: Can	I can ski but not very well.	113
<hr/>		
Post of Verb To Be		
Affirmative Statements	The beaches were beautiful.	114
Negative Statements	The weather wasn't nice.	115
Yes-No Questions	Was it sunny?	116
Negative and Affirmative Short Answers	Were Maria and Pedro at the movies? No, they weren't.	117
No Article with Home, Church, School, Work	We were at school.	118
Was Born and Were Born	I was born on June 28.	119
Prepositions of Time: In and On	Akira and I were born in June.	120
<hr/>		
Post of Regular Verbs		
Affirmative Statements	I stayed at home last Saturday night.	121
	She studied math in high school.	122, 123
Negative and Affirmative Short Answers	Did she sign the application? No, she didn't.	124, 125
Negative Statements	She didn't use a pen.	126
Negative and Affirmative Statements	He didn't live with his uncle. He lived with his brother.	127, 128
Questions with When, Where, Who, What	When did you arrive in the United States?	129
Questions with When and How Long	How long did he work for Notional Bank?	130
Review: Past, Post of To Be	At 11:30, Mohsen watched the late show on TV.	131
Contrast: Past, Present Continuous, Future with Going To	Yesterday he was in Miami. Tomorrow he's going to fly to Chicago.	132, 133
Contrast: Past, Present Continuous, Future with Going To	We're staying at the Excelsior Hotel.	134
<hr/>		
Appendix		135
Numbers, Days of the Week, Months of the Year		
<hr/>		
Answers to Exercises		136

INTRODUCTION

Recent studies have shown that students acquire and retain a new language more rapidly and efficiently when the structure and vocabulary of the language are presented in context; that is, when elements of a lesson, such as grammar and new lexicon, are tied together in some real and meaningful setting. Exercises that present material in such a situational context are referred to as contextualized exercises.

GrammarWork is a series of four contextualized exercise books for students of written English. These books may be used as major texts or as supplementary material, depending on whether a course is nonintensive or intensive. Each exercise in each book presents, as a unit, vocabulary relating to a particular context and structures that are appropriate to that context.

Book One is intended for the beginner: the student enrolled in a first-level English course who has had some exposure to the language. Book Two continues with beginners' material, proceeding from first-level to second-level work. Book Three is designed for the intermediate student, and Book Four contains material appropriate to high-intermediate levels.

The books are organized into grammatical units (i.e., the Verb *To Be*, the Present Continuous, the Simple Present). Each unit has a variety of exercises with practice in small increments. Most units include more than one exercise on key grammar points, in order to give students ample and varied practice. Also included in each unit are review exercises and periodic tense contrast exercises, usually located at the end of the unit.

The pages in each book are, for the most part, divided into three sections:

- a. an examination of the structure to be presented (**Grammar**);
- b. exercises that enable the student to manipulate that new structure in a contextual setting (**Practice**); and
- c. a culminating exercise activity in which the student uses the material in the exercise by applying it to some personal, real-life situation (**Make It Work**).

The **Grammar** section shows the student how to use the structure to be practiced, with diagrams and arrows that should be self-explanatory. Notes of explanation are supplied only when the grammar rule cannot be illustrated clearly.

The **Practice** section consists of a contextualized exercise, usually a page in length and always self-contained; if a context is three pages instead of one, the exercise will be self-contained within those three pages. Thus the teacher can select any exercise or group of exercises he or she considers appropriate for a particular class, lesson, or given time. The teacher can choose to utilize all the exercises in the order presented. The exercises have been arranged in ascending order of difficulty, with structures generally considered to be the easiest for most students presented first.

The exercises are self-contained in that they have been designed for written practice without necessarily being preceded by an introductory teacher's presentation. Since grammatical diagrams have been included and the new vocabulary is usually illustrated or defined, students can work independently, either at home or in class—in pairs or as a group. When students work together in pairs or in groups in the classroom, they should be encouraged to help each other; the teacher can assist by circulating from pair to pair or group to group, guiding and correcting.

The **Make It Work** section enables students to apply what they have been practicing to freer, and sometimes more natural, situations. The activity usually contains a picture cue, a fill-in dialogue, or questions to answer. The purpose of the **Make It Work** section is to provide the student with as real-life a setting as possible.

The perforated answer key can be used by either the student or the teacher. The teacher may choose to withhold the answers on some occasions; on other occasions, the students may use the answer key for self-correction.

I'M SUSAN BURNS.

May 12

Contracted Forms: I, You, He, She

Verb To Be

I	'm	Susan Burns.
You	're	Flarie Gaggin.
He	's	Akira Ito.
She	's	Rasa Camino.

long forms: am ore is
contractions: 'm 're 's

Note: Write the apostrophe in a contraction above the line → 'm.
Use contractions in informal speech and writing.

PRACTICE

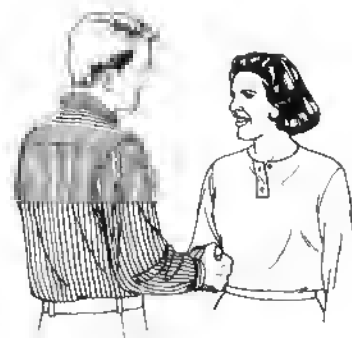
Fill in the blanks with the correct contraction.

1. He a Loi Van Ha.
2. She s Anna Thanos.
3. You 're Rafael Moreno.
4. She 's Gloria Sánchez.
5. I 'm Louise Du Lac.
6. You 's Akira Ito.
7. She 's Marie Du Lac.
8. He 's Carlo Alba.
9. You 're Julia Santos.
10. I 'm Chang Wu.
11. He 's Mohsen Abdul.
12. You 're Oscar Sánchez.

MAKE IT WORK

Introduce yourself to a classmate.

- Hi, Hi, I'm Susan Burns.
- ☐ (It's) nice to meet you.



HE'S FROM SPAIN.

Subject Pronouns: *He, She*

Verb To Be

This is Ostor.
This is Glaria.

He's
She's

fram Spoin.
from Spain.

Note: nouns pronouns
Glarlo = she
Oscar = he



PRACTICE

Make sentences with pronouns and contractions.

1.



This is Loi.
(Vietnam)

He's from Vietnam.

2.



This is Anna.
(Greece)

She's from Greece.

3.



This is Rafael.
(Colombia)

4.



This is Carlo.
(Italy)

5.



This is Marie.
(Canada)

6.



This is Louise.
(France)

7.



This is Mohsen.
(Egypt)

8.



This is Akira.
(Japan)

9.



This is Julia.
(Brazil)

10.



This is Chang.
(China)

MAKE IT WORK

Introduce two friends (a man and a woman) to each other.

This is _____, _____ from _____.

And this is _____, _____ from _____.

MY FIRST NAME IS SUSAN.

Passessive Adjectives: *My, Your, His, Her*

Verb *To Be*

I'm Susan.
You're Bruce.
He's Bruce.
She's Susan.

My
Yaur
His
Her

name is Susan.
name is Bruce.
name is Bruce.
name is Susan.

I'm Susan Jill Burns. My first name is Susan. My middle name is Jill.
My last name is Burns. My full name is Susan Jill Burns.

PRACTICE

Fill in the blanks.

- She's Dorothy Helen Peterson. 1. Her first name is Dorothy.
2. _____ Helen.
3. _____ Peterson.
He's Leonard Peterson. 4. His Peterson.
5. _____ Leonard.
You're Brian Burns. 6. _____ Brian.
7. _____ Burns.
He's John Christopher Burns. 8. _____ John.
9. _____ Burns.
10. _____ Christopher.
She's Barbara Burns. 11. _____ Burns.
12. _____ Barbara.

MAKE IT WORK

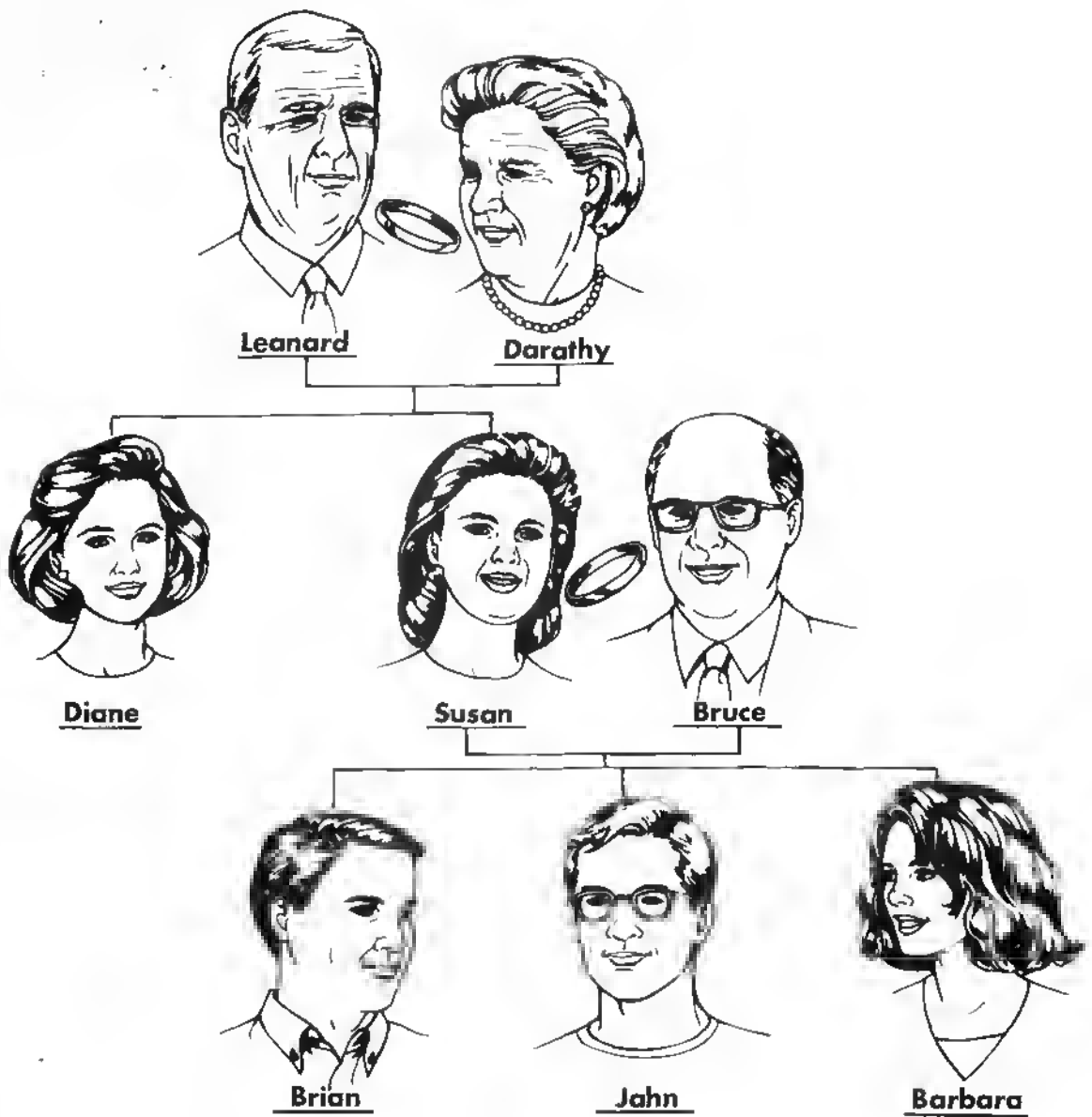
Answer the questions.

- What's your first name? _____
What's your middle name? _____
What's your last name? _____
What's your full name? _____

SUSAN IS DOROTHY'S DAUGHTER.

Possessive of Singular Nouns

Verb To Be



SUSAN IS DOROTHY'S DAUGHTER.

Susan is Dorothy's daughter.
Dorothy is Susan's mother.

Note: noun possessive of noun
Susan Susan's

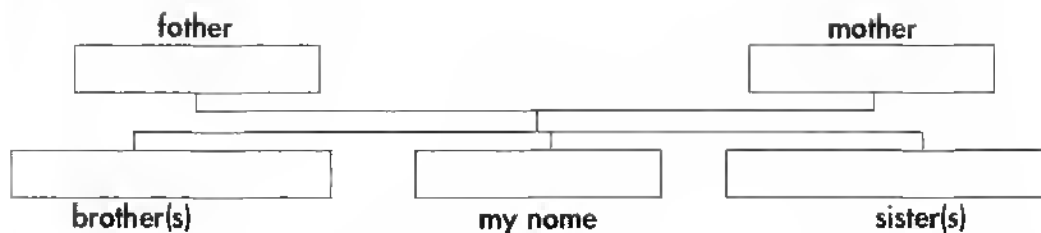
PRACTICE

Look at the picture on page 4. Then fill in the blanks with a possessive form.

1. Leonard is Susan's father.
2. Dorothy is _____ mother.
3. Susan is _____ daughter.
4. Susan is also _____ daughter.
5. Bruce is _____ husband.
6. Susan is _____ wife.
7. Diane is _____ sister.
8. John is _____ son.
9. Barbara is _____ daughter.
10. Barbara is _____ sister.
11. Barbara is also _____ sister.
12. John is _____ brother.
13. Leonard is _____ grandfather.
14. Dorothy is _____ grandmother.
15. Diane is _____ aunt.

MAKE IT WORK

Fill in the blanks with the names of your family. Then tell about your family.



_____ is my _____

IS HER HAIR LONG OR SHORT? IT'S LONG.

Adjectives

Verb To Be

Is she



heavy

or



thin?



tall

or



short?



old

or



young?

Is her hair



long

or



short?



curly

or

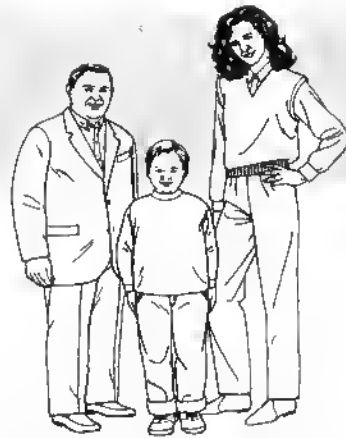


stroight?

IS HER HAIR LONG OR SHORT? IT'S LONG.

Is Louise heavy or thin? She's
Is her hair long or short? It's
Note: The word *hair* is singular.

thin.
long.



Raymond Paul Louise

PRACTICE

Look at the picture above. Then answer the questions. Use contractions wherever possible.

- 1 Is Raymond tall or short? He's short.
- 2 Is he heavy or thin? _____
- 3 Is he old or young? _____
- 4 Is his hair long or short? _____
- 5 Is his hair curly or straight? _____
- 6 Is Louise heavy or thin? _____
- 7 Is she tall or short? _____
- 8 Is her hair long or short? _____
- 9 Is her hair curly or straight? _____
- 10 Is Paul old or young? _____
- 11 Is he heavy or thin? _____
- 12 Is he tall or short? _____

MAKE IT WORK

Write about yourself.

My name is _____

I am _____

SHE'S AN ARTIST.

Articles A and An

Verb To Be










a	nurse
a	student
a	lawyer
a	teacher
a	secretary

an	artist
on	electrician
on	interior decorator
an	office manager
an	usher












Note: Use *an* before the vowel sounds *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, and *u*.
Use *a* before all other sounds.

PRACTICE

Fill in the blanks with *a* or *an*.

- 
 He's a salesperson.
- 
 She's _____ flight attendant.
- 
 She's _____ accountant.
- 
 He's _____ mechanic.
- 
 She's _____ artist.
- 
 She's _____ nurse.
- 
 She's _____ waitress.
- 
 He's _____ lawyer.
- 
 She's _____ office manager.

SHE'S AN ARTIST.

10.  She's _____ receptionist.
11.  He's _____ cashier.
12.  He's _____ electrician.
13.  She's _____ dentist.
14.  He's _____ usher.
15.  She's _____ engineer.
16.  He's _____ plumber.
17.  He's _____ hairdresser.
18.  She's _____ interior decorator.
19.  He's _____ construction worker.
20.  He's _____ police officer.

MAKE IT WORK

Answer the question.

What's your occupation? _____

New Word: occupation = job

HE'S A GOOD DOCTOR.

Word Order with Adjectives

Verb To Be

	ADJECTIVE	NOUN
He's a		doctor.
He's a	good	doctor.

PRACTICE

Add the adjectives to the sentences.

1. He's a student. (good) He's a good student.
2. She's a waitress (bad) _____
3. She's a hairdresser. (busy) _____
4. He's a teacher. (good) _____
5. She's a nurse. (hardworking) _____
6. He's a mechanic. (lazy) _____
7. She's a secretary. (busy) _____
8. He's a manager. (bad) _____
9. She's a lawyer. (famous) _____
10. He's a salesperson. (hardworking) _____
11. She's a receptionist. (friendly) _____
12. He's a doctor. (famous) _____

MAKE IT WORK

Answer the question.

Are you a good student or a bad student? _____

IT'S AN EASY JOB.

May 12

Articles A and An with Adjectives

Verb To Be

It's ☐ job. It's easy.

It's ☐ easy job.

PRACTICE

Combine the sentences.

1. It's a job. It's good. It's a good job.
2. It's a job. It's easy. _____
3. It's a job. It's difficult. _____
4. It's a job. It's important. _____
5. It's a job. It's interesting. _____
6. It's a job. It's tiring. _____
7. It's an occupation. It's boring. _____
8. It's an occupation. It's exciting. _____
9. It's an occupation. It's dangerous. _____
10. It's an occupation. It's excellent. _____
11. It's an occupation. It's terrible. _____
12. It's an occupation. It's stressful. _____

MAKE IT WORK

Look at the dialogue. Then answer the questions about yourself.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> What's your occupation? | <input type="checkbox"/> What's your occupation? |
| <input type="checkbox"/> I'm an interior decorator. | <input type="checkbox"/> _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Do you like it? | <input type="checkbox"/> Do you like it? |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. It's an interesting job. | <input type="checkbox"/> _____ |

New Words:

boring = not interesting
terrible = very bad

excellent = very good
stressful = full of tension



ATHENS IS AN INTERESTING CITY.

Word Order with Articles and Adjectives

Verb To Be

		ARTICLE	ADJECTIVE	NOUN
Tokyo	is	a an	crowded important	city.

PRACTICE

Look at the chart. Make some affirmative sentences. Then write them.

Cairo	is	a	famous	city.
New York			important	
Los Angeles			interesting	
London			modern	
Paris	is	a	old	city.
Takyo		an	big	
Rome			exciting	
Madrid			beautiful	
Mexico City			expensive	
Athens			crowded	

1. Cairo is an old city.
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____

MAKE IT WORK

Tell about the city you are from.

I'm from _____. It's _____

SHE'S AN INTERIOR DECORATOR.

Review: Verb To Be, Possessive Adjectives

PRACTICE

Read what Gloria Sanchez says about herself. Then rewrite the sentences. Tell about Gloria. Change *I* to *she* and *my* to *her*.

My name is Gloria. My maiden name is Blanco. I'm married, and my last name is Sánchez. My husband is a dentist. My father is an accountant and my mother is a housewife. I'm an interior decorator. I'm also an ESL student. I'm from Madrid.

Her name is Gloria.

MAKE IT WORK

Tell about yourself and your family.

New Word: maiden name = a woman's last name before she marries
ESL = English as a second language

LOUISE AND RAYMOND ARE FROM PARIS.

Affirmative Statements

Verb To Be

I **am** from Los Angeles.
You **are** from Tokyo.
Louise **is** from Paris.
Raymond **is** from Paris.

My husband and I **are** from Los Angeles.
You and Akira **are** from Tokyo.
Louise and Raymond **are** from Paris.

PRACTICE

Fill in the blanks with *am*, *are*, or *is*.

- Oscar and Gloria are from Spain.
- Oscar is from Seville, and Gloria is from Madrid.
- Bruce and I are from the United States.
- I am from Los Angeles, and Bruce is from Los Angeles, too.
- You and Akira are from Japan.
- You are from Osaka, and Akira is from Tokyo.
- Carlo and his wife are from Italy.
- Carlo is from Rome, and his wife is from Naples.
- Rafael and his wife are from Colombia.
- His wife is from Santa Marta. Rafael is from Bogotá.
- You and Mohsen are from Egypt.
- Mohsen is from Cairo, and you are from Cairo, too.

MAKE IT WORK

Answer the questions.

Where are you from? Seoul Korea

What country are your parents from? Korea

What city is your father from? Seoul

What city is your mother from? Seoul

THEY'RE SPANISH.

May. 17/03

Subject Pronouns and Contractions

Verb To Be

		<u>country</u>		<u>nationality</u>
Gloria	is	from Spain.	She's	Spanish.
Oscar	is	from Spain.	He's	Spanish.
Gloria and I	are	from Spain.	We're	Spanish.
Gloria and her husband	are	from Spain.	They're	Spanish.

Note: Nationalities are capitalized: Spanish.

PRACTICE

Make sentences with contractions.

- Loi is from Vietnam. (Vietnamese) He's Vietnamese.
- Chang and Lee are from China. (Chinese) They're Chinese.
- Akira and I are from Japan. (Japanese) We're Japanese.
- Julia is from Brazil. (Brazilian) She's Brazilian.
- Mohsen and I are from Egypt. (Egyptian) We're Egyptian.
- Carlo is from Italy. (Italian) He's Italian.
- Marie and her brother Paul are from Canada. (Canadian) They're Canadian.
- Rosa is from Mexico. (Mexican) She's Mexican.
- Rafael is from Colombia. (Colombian) He's Colombian.
- Dorothy is from England. (English) He's English.
- Louise and I are from France. (French) We're French.
- Leonard is from the United States. (American) He's American.
- Gloria and Oscar are from Spain. (Spanish) They're Spanish.
- Anna and her sister are from Greece. (Greek) They're Greek.

MAKE IT WORK

Answer the question.

What's your nationality? I'm Korean.



THEIR NATIVE LANGUAGE IS SPANISH.

Possessive Adjectives

Verb To Be

I'm from Spain.
You're from Spain.
He's from Mexico.
She's from Mexico.
We're from Colombia.
You're from Calambio.
They're from the Peru.

My	native language is Spanish.
Your	native language is Spanish.
His	native language is Spanish.
Her	native language is Spanish.
Our	native language is Spanish.
Your	native language is Spanish.
Their	native language is Spanish.

Note: Languages are capitalized: Spanish.

PRACTICE

Make sentences with possessive adjectives.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. They're from China.
(Chinese) | <u>Their native language is Chinese.</u> |
| 2. He's from Vietnam.
(Vietnamese) | <u>His " Vietnamese.</u> |
| 3. You're from Mexico.
(Spanish) | <u>Your " Spanish.</u> |
| 4. She's from Spain.
(Spanish) | <u>Her " Spanish.</u> |
| 5. He's from Colombia.
(Spanish) | <u>His " "</u> |
| 6. We're from England.
(English) | <u>Do " English.</u> |
| 7. I'm from the United States.
(English) | <u>My " "</u> |
| 8. You're from Italy.
(Italian) | <u>You " Italian.</u> |
| 9. They're from France.
(French) | <u>Their " French.</u> |
| 10. I'm from Canada.
(French) | <u>My " "</u> |
| 11. We're from Japan.
(Japanese) | <u>Our " Japanese.</u> |
| 12. She's from Greece.
(Greek) | <u>Her " Greek.</u> |

MAKE IT WORK

Answer the questions.

What's your native language? Korean

What's your second language? English

THEY'RE ELECTRICIANS.

May 19/03

Regular Noun Plurals

Verb To Be

He's an electrician.
She's an electrician. They're electricians.

Note: Add s to form the plural: mechanic → mechanics nurse → nurses
The plural form does not use the articles a and an.

PRACTICE

Make plural sentences.

1. He's an accountant. She's an accountant. They're accountants.
2. She's a cashier. He's a cashier. " cashiers
3. She's a manager. He's a manager. " managers
4. He's a lawyer. She's a lawyer. " lawyers
5. She's an usher. He's an usher. " ushers
6. He's an artist. She's an artist. " artists
7. He's a nurse. She's a nurse. " nurses
8. She's a doctor. He's a doctor. " doctors
9. He's a hairdresser. She's a hairdresser. " hairdressers
10. He's an engineer. She's an engineer. engineers
11. She's a teacher. He's a teacher. teachers
12. He's a dentist. She's a dentist. " dentists

MAKE IT WORK

Look at the pictures. Then answer the questions.



What does he do?

He's Doctor

What does she do?

She's doctor

What do they do?

They're doctors

WE'RE GOOD ACTORS.

Regular Noun Plurals with Adjectives

Verb To Be

I'm a good actor.
You're a hardworking nurse.
He's an experienced office manager.
She's an excellent teacher.
It's an interesting occupation.

We're
You're
They're
They're
They're

good actors.
hardworking nurses.
experienced office managers.
excellent teachers.
interesting occupations.

Note: Adjectives have no plural ending.

PRACTICE

Make plural sentences.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1. You're a good usher. | <u>You're good ushers.</u> |
| 2. It's an interesting occupation. | <u>They're interesting occupations.</u> |
| 3. I'm an experienced engineer. | <u>We're experienced engineers.</u> |
| 4. It's a difficult job. | <u>They're difficult jobs.</u> |
| 5. You're a busy receptionist. | <u>You're busy receptionists.</u> |
| 6. He's a bad waiter. | <u>They're bad waiters.</u> |
| 7. I'm a good cashier. | <u>We're good cashiers.</u> |
| 8. You're an excellent hairdresser. | <u>You're excellent hairdressers.</u> |
| 9. It's an important job. | <u>They're important jobs.</u> |
| 10. He's a famous actor. | <u>They're famous actors.</u> |
| 11. She's an intelligent student. | <u>They're intelligent students.</u> |
| 12. It's a stressful job. | <u>It's a stressful job.</u> |

MAKE IT WORK

Fill in the blanks.

Tom Cruise and Kevin Costner a famous actors.

IS HE A GOOD LAWYER?

Yes-No Questions

Verb To Be

He's a lawyer.
Is he a good lawyer?

They're lawyers.
Are they good lawyers?

I'm a lawyer.
Are you a good lawyer?

We're lawyers.
Are you good lawyers?

PRACTICE

Make questions. Add the word good to each question.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| 1. I'm a doctor. | <u>Are you a good doctor?</u> |
| 2. We're accountants. | <u>" " " " accountants?</u> |
| 3. He's a cashier. | <u>Is he " " cashier?</u> |
| 4. She's a hairdresser. | <u>Is she " " hairdresser?</u> |
| 5. I'm a secretary. | <u>Are you " " secretary?</u> |
| 6. She's a nurse. | <u>Is she " " nurse?</u> |
| 7. They're lawyers. | <u>Are they " " lawyers?</u> |
| 8. We're electricians. | <u>Are you " " electricians?</u> |
| 9. He's a mechanic. | <u>Is he " " mechanic?</u> |
| 10. We're doctors. | <u>Are you " " doctors?</u> |
| 11. I'm a dentist. | <u>Are you " " dentist?</u> |
| 12. They're interior decorators. | <u>Are they " " interior decorator?</u> |

MAKE IT WORK

Read the dialogue. Then fill in the blank.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> I need a good mechanic. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> I need a good hairdresser. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Loi Van Ha is a mechanic. | <input type="checkbox"/> Louise Du Lac is a hairdresser. |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Is he a good mechanic? | <u>Is she good hairdresser?</u> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. He's excellent. | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. She's excellent. |

IS SHE FROM PARIS?

Yes-No Questions

Verb To Be

Louise is from France.
Is she from Paris?

Louise and Raymond are from France.
Are they from Paris?

PRACTICE

Make questions with pronouns.

- Oscar and Gloria are from Spain. Are they from Madrid?
- Akira is from Japan. Is he Tokyo?
- Julia is from Brazil. Is she Rio de Janeiro?
- Florie and her sister are from the Philippines. Are they Manila?
- Dorothy is from England. Is he London?
- Mohsen is from Egypt. Is he Cairo?
- Carlo and his wife are from Italy. Are they Rome?
- Marie is from Canada. Is she Montreal?
- Bruce and Susan are from the United States. Are they Los Angeles?
- Rosa is from Mexico. Is she Mexico City?
- The Du Lacs are from France. Is he Paris?
- Anna is from Greece. Is she Athens?

MAKE IT WORK

Fill in the dialogue with a question.

■ Where are you from?

□ Japan.

■ Oh. Are you from Tokyo?

□ No. I'm from Osaka.

HE ISN'T HERE RIGHT NOW.

Negative Statements

Verb To Be

He isn't here right now. They aren't here right now.
 She isn't here right now.

Note: isn't = is not aren't = are not
 he's not/she's not = he/she isn't
 they're not = they aren't

PRACTICE

Make negative sentences.

1. Is Loi there? No. He isn't here right now.
2. Is Louise there? He isn't here.
3. Are Louise and Raymond there? "Yes, they are."
4. Is Anna there? "She is."
5. Are Gloria and Oscar there? "They aren't."
6. Is Mohsen there? He is."
7. Are Mr. and Mrs. Alba there? " "
8. Are Chang and Lee there? " "
9. Is Julia there? " "
10. Is Rafael there? " "

MAKE IT WORK

Fill in the blanks.



- ☒ Is Gloria Sánchez there?
☐ No. she's not here right now.
☒ Is her husband there?
☐ No. I'm sorry. Her _____
 _____ either.

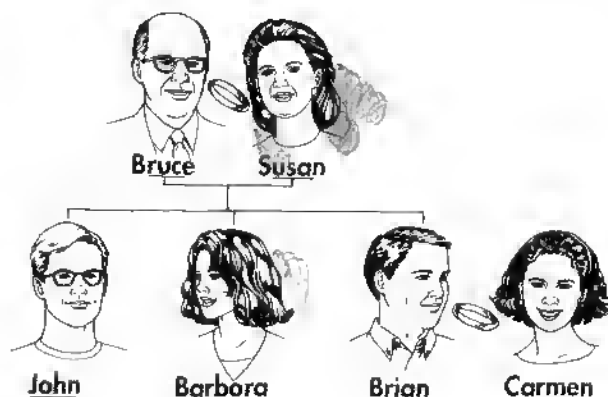
JOHN AND CARMEN AREN'T MARRIED.

Negative and Affirmative Statements

Verb To Be

The Burns Family

①



Place of Birth: Las Angeles

Mexica City

Occupation: real estate agent

real estate agent

I **'m not** married.

Jahn

Jahn and Carmen

isn't
aren't

married.

married.

PRACTICE

Look at the information above. Then fill in the blanks with a negative or an affirmative verb.

- Susan and Bruce Burns are Brian's parents.
- John and Carmen aren't married.
- John is Brian's brother.
- Brian and Carmen are married.
- Carmen is from Mexico City.
- Carmen isn't from the United States.
- Carmen's native language isn't English.
- Her native language is Spanish.
- Brian and Carmen are accountants.
- Brian and Carmen are real estate agents.

MAKE IT WORK

Fill in the blanks with a negative or an affirmative verb. Tell about yourself.

I am not married. I am from the United States.

My native language isn't English.

IS LOUISE A HAIRDRESSER? YES, SHE IS.

Negative and Affirmative Short Answers

Verb To Be

Are you from France?
Am I from France?
Is he from France?
Is she from France?
Are you from France?
Are they from France?

Yes, I am.
Yes, you are.
Yes, he is.
Yes, she is.
Yes, we are.
Yes, they are.

No, I'm not.
No, you aren't.
No, he isn't.
No, she isn't.
No, we aren't.
No, they aren't.

Note: Affirmative short answers have no contractions.

PRACTICE

Answer the questions with short answers.

Name: Chang Wu
Place of Birth: China
Occupation: accountant

1. Is Chang Wu from Vietnam? No, he isn't.
2. Is he from China? Yes, he is.
3. Is he a doctor? No, he isn't.

Name: Susan Burns
Place of Birth: Los Angeles, California
Occupation: teacher

4. Am I from New York? No, you aren't
5. Am I from Los Angeles? Yes, you are
6. Am I a teacher? Yes, you are

Name: Raymond Du Lac
Place of Birth: France
Occupation: artist

Name: Louise Du Lac
Place of Birth: France
Occupation: hairdresser

7. Are Raymond and Louise from Canada? No, they aren't.
8. Are they from France? Yes, they are.
9. Is Raymond a hairdresser? No, he isn't
10. Is Louise a hairdresser? Yes, she is

IS LOUISE A HAIRDRESSER? YES, SHE IS.

Name: Rosa Camino
Place of Birth: Mexico City, Mexico
Occupation: nurse

- | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|------------|--------------|
| 11. Is Rosa Camino from France? | <u>No,</u> | <u>she</u> | <u>isn't</u> |
| 12. Is she Spanish? | <u>No,</u> | <u>she</u> | <u>isn't</u> |
| 13. Is she from Mexico? | <u>Yes,</u> | <u>she</u> | <u>is</u> |
| 14. Is she from Acapulco? | <u>No,</u> | <u>she</u> | <u>isn't</u> |
| 15. Is she a doctor? | <u>No,</u> | <u>she</u> | <u>isn't</u> |

Name: Oscar Sánchez
Place of Birth: Seville, Spain
Occupation: dentist

Name: Gloria Sánchez
Place of Birth: Madrid, Spain
Occupation: interior decorator

- | | | | |
|--|-------------|-------------|---------------|
| 16. Are Oscar and Gloria Sánchez from Spain? | <u>Yes,</u> | <u>they</u> | <u>are</u> |
| 17. Is Oscar from Seville? | <u>Yes,</u> | <u>he</u> | <u>is</u> |
| 18. Is Gloria from Seville? | <u>No,</u> | <u>she</u> | <u>isn't</u> |
| 19. Are Oscar and Gloria Spanish? | <u>Yes,</u> | <u>they</u> | <u>are</u> |
| 20. Are they lawyers? | <u>No,</u> | <u>they</u> | <u>aren't</u> |
| 21. Is Gloria a dentist? | <u>No,</u> | <u>she</u> | <u>isn't</u> |
| 22. Is Oscar a dentist? | <u>Yes,</u> | <u>he</u> | <u>is</u> |

MAKE IT WORK

Answer the questions.

Are you from England?

No, I am not

Are you an ESL student?

Yes, I am

QUEBEC IS A BEAUTIFUL CITY.

Word Order with Statements and Questions

Verb To Be

	TO BE	SUBJECT	TO BE	
statement		I	'm	from the United States.
question	Are	you		from Los Angeles?

Note: Each sentence begins with a capital letter and ends with a period (.) or a question mark (?).

PRACTICE

Put the words in the correct order.

1. ☒ John Burns/ I'm/.

I'm John Burns.

2. ☐ is/ name/ my/ Marie Du Lac/.

My name is Marie Du Lac.

3. ☒ are/ the United States/ from/ you/?

Are you from the United States?

4. ☐ not/ no,/ I'm/. am/ I/ Canada/ from/.

No, I'm not. I am from Canada.

5. ☒ you/ are/ Montreal/ from/?

Are you from Montreal?

6. ☐ I'm/ not/ no,/. Quebec/ am/ I/ from/.

I'm not from Quebec.

7. ☒ beautiful/ Quebec/ city/ is/ a/. you/ are/ French/?

Quebec is a beautiful city. Are you French?

8. ☐ am/ Canadian/ I/. French/ language/ is/ my/ native/.

I am Canadian. French is my native language.

9. ☒ you/ American/ are/?

Are you American?

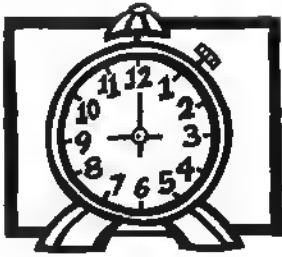
10. ☐ am/ yes,/ I/. Los Angeles/ from/ I'm/.

I am from Los Angeles.

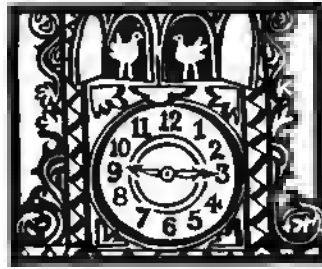
IT'S NINE O'CLOCK.

It with time

Verb To Be



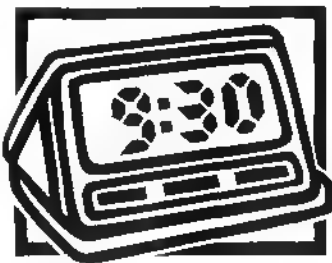
It's 9:00.
nine o'clock



9:15
nine fifteen



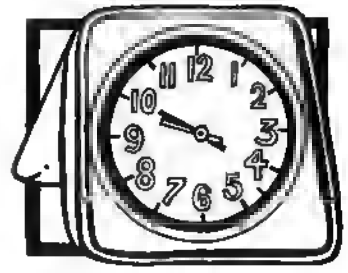
9:20
nine twenty



9:30
nine thirty



9:45
nine forty five



9:50
nine fifty

Numbers:

1 one	11 eleven	21 twenty-one
2 two	12 twelve	22 twenty-two
3 three	13 thirteen	30 thirty
4 four	14 fourteen	31 thirty-one
5 five	15 fifteen	40 forty
6 six	16 sixteen	50 fifty
7 seven	17 seventeen	60 sixty
8 eight	18 eighteen	
9 nine	19 nineteen	
10 ten	20 twenty	

PRACTICE

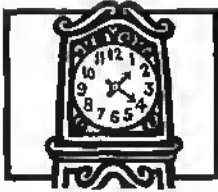
Look at page 26. Then write the time in words.



1. It's two o'clock.



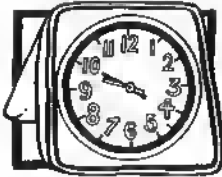
2. It's eight-ten



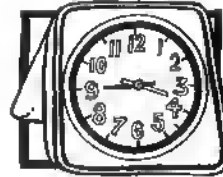
3. It's one-twenty



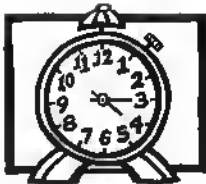
4. Five-thirty



5. It's ten-fifteen



6. Three-forty-five



7. It's four-fifteen



8. It's eleven o'clock



9. It's seven-ten



10. twelve-thirty

MAKE IT WORK

Answer the question.

What time is it now? It's five-thirty-five

HE'S NEVER LATE FOR WORK.

Adverbs of Frequency

Verb To Be

always	X	X	X	X	X
usually	X	X	X	X	
often	X	X	X		
sometimes	X	X			
rarely	X				
never					

He's early.

He's **always** early.

He's **never** early.

Note: Adverbs of frequency usually come after the verb to be.

PRACTICE

Add the adverbs to the sentences.

- Dr. Lau is at his office. (always) Dr. Lau is always at his office.
- He's late for work. (never) _____
- He's early. (sometimes) _____
- At his office, he's busy. (usually) _____
- He's tired, too. (often) _____
- But he's angry. (rarely) _____
- He's nice to his patients.
(usually) _____
- His patients are nervous.
(sometimes) _____
- But Dr. Lau is nervous. (never) _____
- He's friendly to everyone.
(always) _____

MAKE IT WORK

Tell about yourself. Use an adverb of frequency.

I _____ on time to class.

New Words: patient = a person who visits a doctor



It's 9:00.



He's on time.



He's late.



He's early.

FIFTEEN AND NO/100 _____ DOLLARS

Money and Numbers

How to write checks.

\$1.00 One and No/100 _____ Dollars

\$15.00 Fifteen and No/100 _____ Dollars

\$25.99 Twenty-five and 99/100 _____ Dollars

Note: In U.S. money, \$ = dollar, ¢ = cent, and \$1.00 = 100 cents.

PRACTICE

Write the following numbers. If necessary, check the appendix for numbers.

1. \$17.06 seventeen and 06/100 _____ Dollars
2. \$15.76 _____ Dollars
3. \$39.95 _____ Dollars
4. \$19.99 _____ Dollars
5. \$45.00 _____ Dollars
6. \$50.80 _____ Dollars
7. \$92.75 _____ Dollars
8. \$63.54 _____ Dollars
9. \$88.99 _____ Dollars
10. \$74.00 _____ Dollars

MAKE IT WORK

Write \$28.07 on this check. Then fill in the date and sign the check.

1173	
_____ 19 _____	
PAY TO <u>Marie Du Lac</u>	\$
THE ORDER OF _____	DOLLARS
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content;">National Bank Any City, State</div>	
Memo _____	
1:220002581:16133830211	

TWO HAIRBRUSHES FOR \$5.45

Regular Noun Plurals: -s, -es


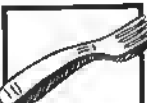
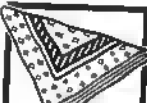





fork → fork s
tray → tray s

gloss → gloss es
brush → brush es









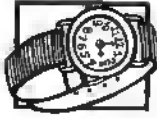



Note: Add s to form the plural. Add es to form the plural of words ending in s, sh, ch, x, or z.

PRACTICE

Fill in the blanks with the correct plural form.

1.  one spoon for \$2.00 twelve spoons for \$10.00
2.  one fork for \$2.00 twelve forks for \$10.00
3.  one napkin for \$3.50 four napkins for \$12.50
4.  one dish for \$3.59 four dishes for \$12.98
5.  one pan for \$8.99 two pans for \$16.00
6.  one glass for \$1.25 eight glasses for \$8.00
7.  one cup for \$2.00 two cups for \$3.49
8.  one plate for \$4.99 eight plates for \$35.99

TWO HAIRBRUSHES FOR \$5.45

9.  one hairbrush for \$2.89 two hairbrushes for \$5.45
10.  one tray for \$1.25 two trays for \$1.99
11.  one chair for \$18.99 four chairs for \$69.99
12.  one couch for \$599.00 two couches for \$999.95
13.  one toaster for \$25.79 two toasters for \$41.99
14.  one jewelry box for \$9.00 two jewelry boxes for \$15.00
15.  one blanket for \$29.00 two blankets for \$50.00
16.  one clock for \$13.47 two clocks for \$24.99
17.  one watch for \$43.99 two watches for \$71.00
18.  one purse for \$29.95 two purse for \$49.95
19.  one dress for \$25.00 two dresses for \$40.00
20.  one shirt for \$20.00 two shirts for \$35.00

CHERRIES ARE ONLY \$1.99 A POUND.

Regular Noun Plurals: -s, -es, -ies

Verb To Be

-s
carrot → carrot

s

-es
radish → radish
patata → patata
tomato → tomato

es
es
es

-ies
berry → berr











ies

Note: For words ending in a consonant + y, drop the y and add ies:

berry → consonant → berries
y

PRACTICE

Fill in the blanks with the correct plural form.

1.  apple Apples are only 89¢ a pound.
2.  peach _____ are only 99¢ a pound.
3.  strawberry _____ are only \$1.49 a box.
4.  banana _____ are only 59¢ a pound.
5.  cherry _____ are only \$1.99 a pound.
6.  orange _____ are only 59¢ a pound.
7.  tomato _____ are only 89¢ a pound.
8.  radish _____ are only 39¢ a bunch.
9.  carrot _____ are only 39¢ a pound.
10.  potato _____ are only 49¢ a pound.

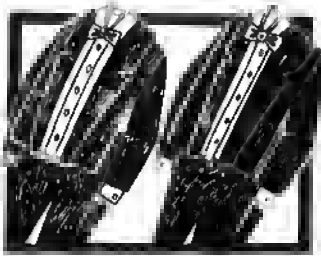
MAKE IT WORK

Answer the question.

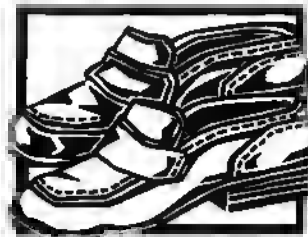
What's your favorite fruit or vegetable? _____

SHOES FOR MEN

Irregular Naun Plurals



10% OFF! Uniforms far Waiters



SALE! SHOES FOR MEN

Irregular

man → **men**
waman → **women**
child → **children**

-s

bay→bays

-es

waitress→waitresses

-ies

lady→ladies

PRACTICE

Fill in the blanks with the correct plural farm.

1. Half Price! SHOES FOR men (man)
2. Reduced! PURSES FOR _____ (woman)
3. 10% Off! DRESSES FOR _____ (lady)
4. Clearance! T-SHIRTS FOR _____ (boy)
5. 20% Off! HATS FOR _____ (construction worker)
6. Half Price! SHOES FOR _____ (child)
7. 20% Off! BLANKETS FOR _____ (baby)
8. Half Price! UNIFORMS FOR _____ (nurse)
9. SALE! DRESSES FOR _____ (girl)
10. 10% Off! UNIFORMS FOR _____ (waitress)

MAKE IT WORK

Look at the advertisement. Then answer the question.



What's on sale?

_____ for _____

THAT'S MY CAMERA.

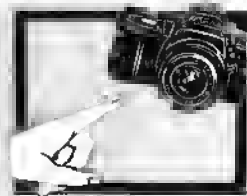
Demonstrative Pronouns: *This* and *That*

Verb To Be

This is my camera.



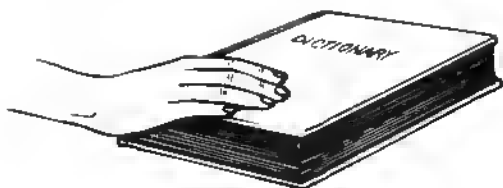
That's my camera.



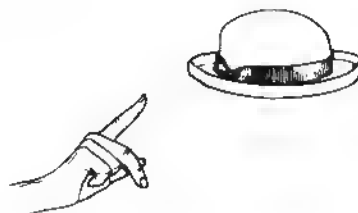
Note: that = that is. Do not contract *this* is.
 this = o thing or person near the speaker
 that = o thing or person at a distance from the speaker

PRACTICE

Fill in the blanks with *this is* or *that's*.



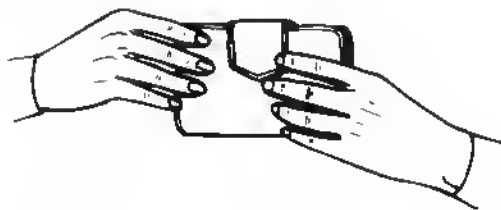
1. This is my dictionary.



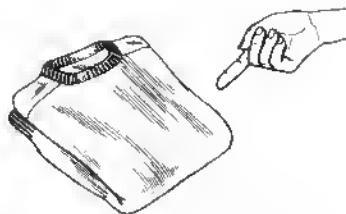
2. _____ my hat.



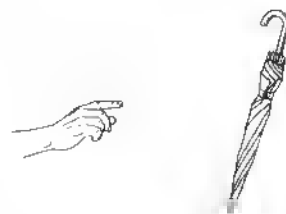
3. _____ my scarf.



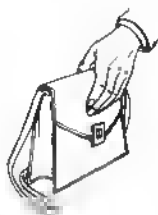
4. _____ my wallet.



5. _____ my sweater.



6. _____ my umbrella.



7. _____ my purse.



8. _____ my coat.

ARE THESE YOUR KEYS?

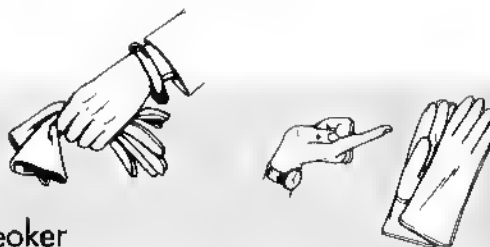
Demonstrative Pronouns: *These* and *Those*

Verb To Be

Are
Are

these
those

your gloves?
your gloves?



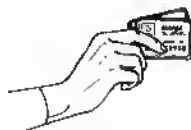
Note: *these* = things or people near the speaker
those = things or speaker at a distance from the speaker

PRACTICE

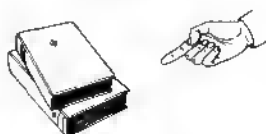
Fill in the blanks with *these* or *those*.



1. Are those your papers?
(papers)



2. Are these your credit cards?
(credit cards)



3. Are those your books?
(books)



4. Are these your pens?
(pens)



5. Are these your glasses?
(glasses)



6. Are those your keys?
(keys)

MAKE IT WORK

Look at the picture. Then fill in the blank.

Are those your gloves?



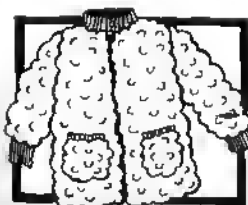
THOSE GLOVES ARE ON SALE.

That and *Those* Before Nauns

Verb Ta Be

That coat
Those gloves

is on sale.
are an sale.



Note: Use *that* before singular nouns.
Use *those* before plural nouns.

PRACTICE

Make sentences with *that* or *those*.

1. T-shirt



That T-shirt is on sale.

2. tie



3. slacks



4. jacket



5. shoes



6. jeans



7. blouse



8. skirt



9. boots



10. socks



THESE DRESSES ARE BEAUTIFUL.

These and Those Before Nouns

Verb To Be

This dress	is beautiful.
These dresses	are beautiful.
That dress	is ugly.
Those dresses	are ugly.



PRACTICE

Make the sentences plural.

1. This watch is beautiful.
2. That jacket is nice.
3. This T-shirt is great.
4. This wallet is pretty.
5. That purse is nice.
6. That sweater is beautiful.
7. That tie is pretty.
8. This coat is ugly.
9. That shirt is nice.
10. That blouse is pretty.
11. This dress is beautiful.
12. This hat is great.

These watches are beautiful.

Those jackets are nice.

This T-shirt is great.

That sweater is beautiful.

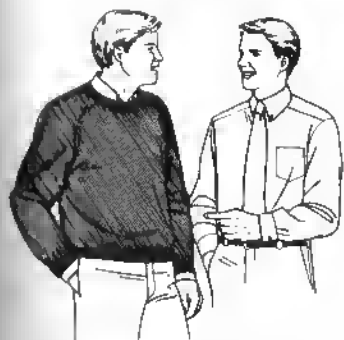
Those ties are pretty.

Those blouses are pretty.

This dress is beautiful.

These hats are great.

MAKE IT WORK



Comment about a friend's gloves.

Comment about a friend's shoes.

- That sweater is nice.
- Thank you.

HOW MUCH ARE THEY?

Questions with *How Much*

Verb To Be

How much

is

That suit is nice.

it?

How much

are

Those shoes are nice.

they?

PRACTICE

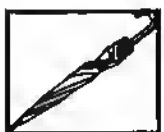
Make questions with *how much*.

1. These T-shirts are great.
2. This tie is beautiful.
3. That jacket is pretty.
4. Those slacks are nice.
5. These shoes are beautiful.
6. This blouse is pretty.
7. Those gloves are nice.
8. These sunglasses are great.
9. That sweater is beautiful.
10. This dress is nice.
11. Those boots are great.
12. That umbrella is pretty.

How much are these?

MAKE IT WORK

Make questions with *how much*.



WHO IS HIS TEACHER?

Questions with *Who, What, Where*

Verb To Be

What class
What time
Who
Where

is he in?
is his class?
is his teacher?
is his class?

French
4:00 P.M.
Mrs. Breyer
North Hall

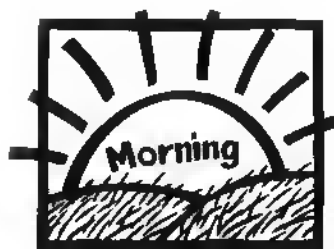
PRACTICE

Fill in the blanks *what class, what time, who, or where*.

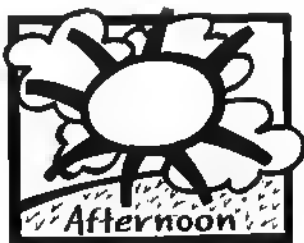
1. What class is he in? ESL 1
2. _____ is his teacher? Mrs. Breyer
3. _____ is his class? 523 Main Building
4. _____ is his class? 6:00 P.M.
5. _____ is her teacher? Mrs. Burns
6. _____ is her class? 11:00 A.M.
7. _____ is her class? South Hall
8. _____ is she in? ESL 3
9. _____ is she in? Spanish 2
10. _____ is her teacher? Miss Garcia
11. _____ is his class? 8:45 A.M.
12. _____ is his teacher? Mr. Burns
13. _____ is he in? Math
14. _____ is his class? Room 311

Note: A.M. = morning

P.M. = evening or afternoon



morning



afternoon



evening

WHERE IS HIS CLASS?

Questions with *Who*, *What*, *Where*

Verb To Be

Where

is his class?

It's in 43 South Hall.

PRACTICE

Look at the registration forms. Then make questions with *what class*, *where*, *what time*, and *who*.

Name: Akira Ito

Class: ESL 1

Room: 43 South Hall

Time: 6:00 P.M.

Teacher: Mrs. Burns

1. What class is he in?

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

Name: Loi Van Ha

Class: Auto Mechanics

Teacher: Mr. Smith

Time: 7:30 P.M.

Room: 23 Dodge Hall

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

Name: Anna Thanos

Class: Accounting 1A

Instructor: Mr. Brown

Room: 100 Main Building

Time: 11:00 A.M.

9. _____

10. _____

11. _____

12. _____

MAKE IT WORK

Fill in the registration form with information about yourself.

REGISTRATION FORM

Name: Dani

Class: Mrs. D. mi

Room: 205

Time: 8:45 am

Teacher: Mr. Davis

I'M IN MATH 1A THIS SEMESTER.

Review: Long and Short Answers

Verb To Be

Are you a student?
What class are you in?
Is it interesting or boring?

Yes, I am.
I'm in Math 1A this semester.
It's boring.

PRACTICE

Answer the questions.

1. What's your name? _____
2. Where are you from? _____
3. What's your native language? _____
4. What's your occupation? _____
5. What's your telephone number? _____
6. What class (or classes) are
you in this semester? _____
7. Is this your first English class? _____
8. Is this class easy or difficult
for you? _____
9. Is this class interesting or boring? _____
10. Who's your teacher? _____
11. Is he (or she) a good teacher? _____
12. Where is your teacher from? _____

MAKE IT WORK

Fill in the form with information about yourself.

REGISTRATION FORM:	
Name: _____	
Address: _____	
Home Telephone Number: _____	Place of Birth: _____
Occupation: _____	
Work Address: _____	Work Telephone Number: _____

MY HUSBAND AND I ARE TEACHERS.

Review: Verb To Be

My name **is** Susan Burns.
I **'m** married.
My husband and I **are** teachers.

PRACTICE

Fill in the blanks with *am*, *are*, or *is*. Use contractions whenever possible.

My name is (1) Susan Burns. I am (2) married. My husband and I are (3) from Los Angeles. We are (4) teachers. My husband is (5) a math teacher, and I am (6) an ESL teacher. Our son John is (7) 21, and our daughter Barbara is (8) 19. They are (9) students at Fullerton College. Fullerton is (10) a city in California. Our son Brian is (11) married. He is (12) a real estate agent. My parents are (13) still alive. My mother is (14) 78, and my father is (15) 85. They are (16) retired now. My sister, Diane, is (17) divorced. She is (18) a cashier in a drugstore in Los Angeles.

MAKE IT WORK

Tell about yourself and your family.

New Words:

retired = no longer working at an occupation
alive = living
divorced = no longer married

THE KNIFE IS ON THE COUNTER.

Prepositions of Place: *In and On*

Verb *To Be*



The pan is **on** the stove.



The pan is **in** the oven.



in the drawer



in the cupboard



in the refrigerator



on the counter



on the shelf



on the table

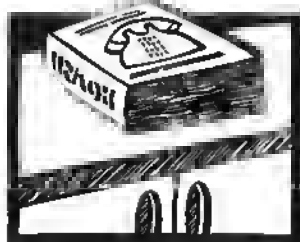
PRACTICE

Fill in the blanks with *in* or *on*.

- The glasses are in the cupboard.
- The toaster is _____ the counter.
- The plates are _____ the cupboard.
- The napkins are _____ the shelf.
- The cups are _____ the cupboard.
- The knife is _____ the counter.
- The spoons are _____ the drawer.
- The tomatoes are _____ the refrigerator.
- The sugar bowl is _____ the table.
- The pan is _____ the oven.
- The forks are _____ the drawer.
- The strawberries are _____ the refrigerator.
- The pan is _____ the stove.
- The stove is _____ the kitchen.

MAKE IT WORK

Look at the picture. Then fill in the blank with *in* or *on*.

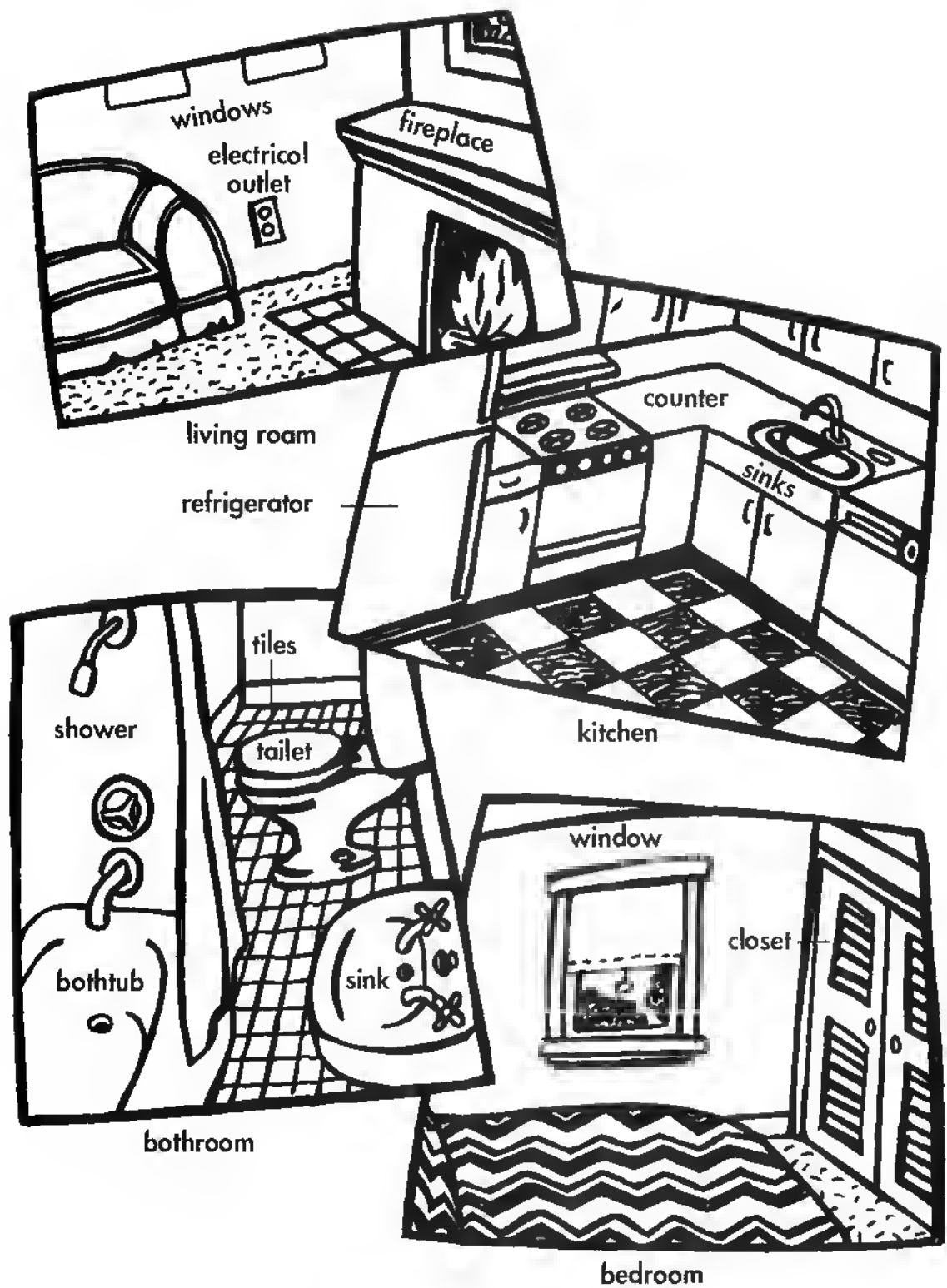


The telephone book is _____ the cabinet.

THERE'S A FIREPLACE IN THE LIVING ROOM.

Affirmative Statements

There Is and There Are



THERE'S A FIREPLACE IN THE LIVING ROOM.

There's a kitchen in the apartment.

There are four rooms in the apartment.

Note: There's → there is Do not contract there are.

Use *there is* with singular forms.

Use *there are* with plural forms.

PRACTICE

Fill in the blanks with *there's* or *there are*.

1. There are four rooms in the apartment.
2. There is a living room in the apartment.
3. There is a fireplace in the living room.
4. There are two large windows in the living room.
5. _____ a kitchen in the apartment.
6. _____ a refrigerator in the kitchen.
7. _____ a stove in the kitchen.
8. _____ two sinks in the kitchen.
9. There is one bedroom in the apartment.
10. There is a bathroom in the apartment.
11. _____ tiles in the bathroom.
12. _____ a shower in the bathroom.
13. _____ a bathtub in the bathroom.
14. _____ an electrical outlet in the living room.

MAKE IT WORK

Tell about your apartment, room, or house.

There Is and There Are

Note: Use *a* when mentioning something singular for the first time.
Use *the* when something has been mentioned before.

Fill in the blanks with *a* or *the*.

1. There's a living room in the apartment.
2. There's a fireplace in the living room.
3. There's a kitchen in the apartment.
4. There's a refrigerator in the kitchen.
5. There's an electrical outlet in the kitchen.
6. There's a dishwasher in the kitchen.
7. There's a bedroom in the apartment.
8. There's a closet in the bedroom.
9. There's a large window in the bedroom.
10. There's a bathroom in the apartment.
11. There's a bathtub in the bathroom.
12. There's a shower in the bathroom, too.
13. There's a dining room in the apartment.
14. There's a window in the dining room.

Look at the dialogue. Then fill in the blanks.

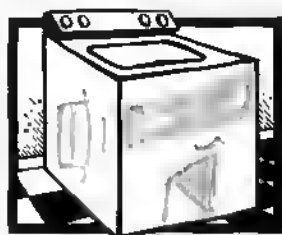
_____ dishwasher

☐ Yes. _____ right
over there.

IS THERE A DISHWASHER IN THE KITCHEN?

Yes-No Questions

There Is and There Are



There are four raams in the apartment.

Are there four raams in the apartment?

There's a washing machine in the apartment.

Is there a washing machine in the apartment?

PRACTICE

Make questions with *is there* and *are there*.

Kitchen

1. (refrigerator)

Is there a refrigerator in the kitchen?

2. (dishwasher)

Is there a dishwasher in the kitchen?

3. (counters)

4. (electrical outlets)

5. (window)

6. (washing machine)

7. (cabinets)

Bathroom

8. (shower)

9. (tiles)

10. (bathtub)

Living Room

11. (windows)

12. (fireplace)

MAKE IT WORK

Ask questions about the apartment for rent.

FOR RENT

Large four-room apartment. Kitchen, bath, bedrooms, living room. \$800.00 a month.

Is there a fireplace in the living room?

IS THERE A FIRE DETECTOR IN THE APARTMENT?

Word Order with Yes-No Questions

There Is and There Are

to be	there	noun	place
Is	there	a superintendent	in the building?

PRACTICE

Put the words in the correct order.

TEN IMPORTANT QUESTIONS TO ASK BEFORE YOU RENT AN APARTMENT

1. there/ in/ a/ the/ building/ is/ superintendent/?

Is there a superintendent in the building?

2. door/ lock/ the/ on/ there/ is/ a/?

3. the/ lights/ there/ are/ hallways/ in/?

4. building/ in/ a/ washing machine/ is/ the/ there/?

5. is/ stove/ in/ there/ kitchen/ the/ a/?

6. there/ are/ apartment/ closets/ the/ in/?

7. in/ fire detector/ there/ is/ the/ apartment/ a/?

8. apartment/ the/ there/ electrical outlets/ in/ are/?

9. windows/ are/ the/ in/ there/ apartment/?

10. is/ in/ bathroom/ a/ shower/ there/ the/?

New Words:

superintendent

fire detector

lock

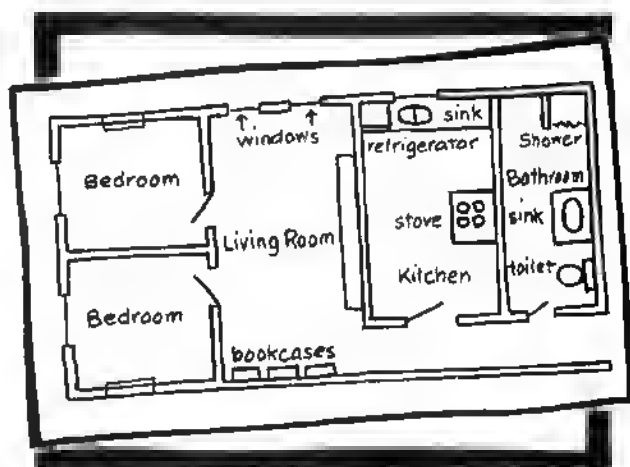
hallway



IS THERE A WINDOW IN THE KITCHEN? YES, THERE IS.

Negative and Affirmative Short Answers

There Is and There Are



- Is there a window in the kitchen?
- Is there a window in the bathroom?
- Are there bookcases in the living room?
- Are there bookcases in the bedroom?

Yes, there is.
 No, there isn't.
 Yes, there are.
 No, there aren't.

PRACTICE

Look at the picture. Then answer the questions with short answers.

1. Are there five rooms in the apartment?
2. Is there a kitchen in the apartment?
3. Are there three bedrooms in the apartment?
4. Is there a living room in the apartment?
5. Is there a dining room in the apartment?
6. Are there windows in the living room?
7. Are there bookcases in the living room?
8. Is there a washing machine in the kitchen?
9. Are there closets in the bedrooms?
10. Is there a shower in the bathroom?
11. Are there two sinks in the bathroom?
12. Is there a bathtub in the bathroom?

Yes, there are.

MAKE IT WORK

Answer the question.

Is there a fire detector in your house or apartment? _____



THERE'S SOME MEAT ON THE PLATES.

Some with Countable and Uncountable Nouns

There Is and There Are



THERE'S SOME MEAT ON THE PLATES.

There are
There's

some
some

large plates on the table.
meat on the plates.

Note: Use same for unspecified quantities. Use same with plural countable nouns. Uncountable nouns take singular verb forms:

There is some

water
soda

meat
ice

salt
bread

coffee
rice

PRACTICE

Fill in the blanks with the correct verb form and *some*. Use contractions whenever possible.

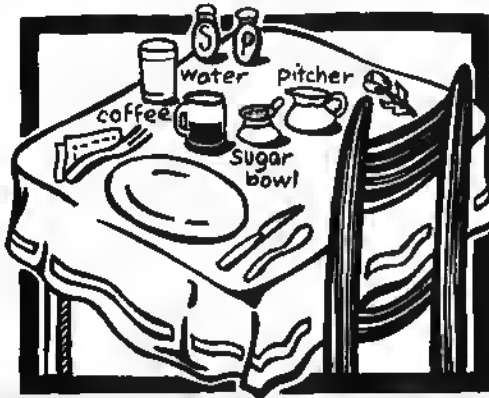
1. *There are some* _____ plates on the table.
2. _____ glasses on the table.
3. _____ napkins on the table.
4. _____ bottles on the table.
5. _____ soda in the bottles.
6. _____ forks on the table.
7. _____ salt on the table.
8. _____ pitchers on the table.
9. _____ ice in the pitchers.
10. _____ water in the pitchers.
11. _____ large plates on the table.
12. _____ meat on the plates.
13. _____ bowls on the table.
14. _____ rice in the bowls.
15. _____ large bowls on the table.
16. _____ vegetables in the bowls.
17. _____ baskets on the table.
18. _____ bread in the baskets.
19. _____ cups on the table.
20. _____ coffee on the table.



THERE'S SOME SALT ON THE TABLE.

A with Countable Nouns and Some with Uncountable Nouns

There Is



There's **a** glass on the table. There's **some** water in the glass.

Note: Use *some* before these uncountable nouns: water cream coffee
sugar salt pepper

PRACTICE

Fill in the blanks with *a* or *some*.

1. There's a glass on the table.
2. There's some water in the glass.
3. There's _____ plate on the table.
4. There's _____ fork on the table.
5. There's _____ knife on the table.
6. There's _____ pitcher on the table.
7. There's _____ cream in the pitcher.
8. There's _____ salt on the table.
9. There's _____ pepper on the table.
10. There's _____ bowl on the table.
11. There's _____ sugar in the bowl.
12. There's _____ spoon on the table.
13. There's _____ cup on the table.
14. There's _____ coffee in the cup.

MAKE IT WORK

Name one thing on the counter in your kitchen.

THERE ISN'T ANY WATER IN THE PITCHERS.

Any with Negative Statements

There Is and There Are



There are same pitchers on the table.

There **isn't any** water in the pitchers.

Note: Use any in negative statements with plural countable nouns or with uncountable nouns.

PRACTICE

Look at the picture above. Then make negative sentences.

1. plates There aren't any plates on the table.
2. rice There isn't any rice on the table.
3. glasses _____
4. napkins _____
5. meat _____
6. water _____
7. vegetables _____
8. bread _____
9. soda _____
10. pepper _____
11. salt _____
12. cups _____
13. coffee _____
14. spoons _____



A LEMON EGGS MILK

Countable and Uncountable Nouns



PRACTICE

Look at the picture above. Then write the name of each food in the appropriate category.

singular countable nouns

a lemon

plural countable nouns

eggs

uncountable nouns

milk

MAKE IT WORK

Make a list of some things you need from the supermarket.

THERE ARE SOME EGGS IN THE REFRIGERATOR. THERE ISN'T ANY MEAT.

Some and Any with Affirmative and Negative Statements

There Is and There Are

There's
There are
There isn't
There aren't

a lemon
some eggs
any meat
any apples

in the refrigerator.
in the refrigerator.
in the refrigerator.
in the refrigerator.

PRACTICE

Look at the picture on page 54. Then make negative and affirmative sentences.

1. lettuce There's some lettuce in the refrigerator.
2. meat There isn't any meat in the refrigerator.
3. a lemon _____
4. carrots _____
5. milk _____
6. cream _____
7. a tomato _____
8. strawberries _____
9. soda _____
10. apples _____
11. mayonnaise _____
12. a cucumber _____
13. eggs _____
14. coffee _____
15. oranges _____
16. orange juice _____

MAKE IT WORK

Name one thing in your refrigerator.



IS THERE ANY SODA?

Any with Yes-No Questions

There Is and There Are

Is there any sodo?
Are there any eggs?

Note: You can use any with countable and uncountable nouns in questions.

PRACTICE

Make questions with any.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. <u>Is there any ice cream?</u> | No. We're out of ice cream. |
| 2. _____ | No. We're out of soda. |
| 3. _____ | No. We're out of tomatoes. |
| 4. _____ | No. We're out of rice. |
| 5. _____ | No. We're out of milk. |
| 6. _____ | No. We're out of eggs. |
| 7. _____ | No. We're out of napkins. |
| 8. _____ | No. We're out of bread. |
| 9. _____ | No. We're out of coffee. |
| 10. _____ | No. We're out of potatoes. |
| 11. _____ | No. We're out of margarine. |
| 12. _____ | No. We're out of carrots. |

MAKE IT WORK

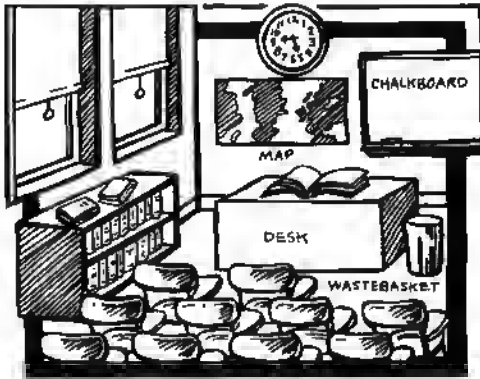
Fill in the blanks with questions.

- ☒ I'm hungry. _____?
- ☐ No. We're out of ice cream.
- ☒ _____?
- ☐ Sorry. We're out of strawberries.

THERE'S A BOOKCASE IN THE CLASSROOM.

Review: *There Is, There Are, Prepositions, Articles, Word Order*

<i>there</i>	<i>to be</i>		<i>noun</i>	<i>place</i>
There	's	a	bookcase	in the classroom.
There	are	some	books	in the bookcase.
There	's	a	clock	on the wall.



PRACTICE

Look at the picture. Then make some sentences about the classroom.

1. There are ten chairs in the classroom.
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

MAKE IT WORK

Tell about your classroom.

A LITTLE BOY IS EATING AN ICE CREAM CONE.

Affirmative Statements

Present Continuous



A LITTLE BOY IS EATING AN ICE CREAM CONE.

A man **is reading.**

Two men **are reading.**

cook + ing = cooking

sleep + ing = sleeping

play + ing = playing

write + ing = writing

Note: present continuous: am / is / are + verb + ing

To form the present continuous of a verb that ends in y, add ing.

If a verb ends in e, drop the e and add ing.

Use the present continuous for actions that are happening now.

PRACTICE

Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb.

1. (cook) A man and a woman are cooking.
2. (eat) A little boy _____ an ice cream cone.
3. (read) A man _____.
4. (play) Two teenage boys _____ cards.
5. (sleep) A baby _____.
6. (talk) A young man and woman _____.
7. (take) A tall man _____ a walk.
8. (fly) A boy and his father _____ a kite.
9. (play) A young man _____ a guitar.
10. (look) A woman _____ at the sky.
11. (listen) Two teenage girls _____ to the radio.
12. (hold) A little girl _____ a flower.
13. (fish) A man _____.

MAKE IT WORK

Answer the question.

What are you doing now? I'm _____



SHE'S WEARING A SUIT.

Affirmative Statements

Present Continuous

I	'm wearing	a suit.
You	're wearing	a suit.
He	's wearing	a suit.
She	's wearing	a suit.
We	're wearing	suits.
They	're wearing	suits.

long forms: am are is
contractions: 'm 're 's



PRACTICE

Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb. Use contractions whenever possible.

I'm Connie Rivera here at the Garden Hotel in London. Today we're watching a fashion show. Here are two beautiful suits for any office.
(I. watch)

Joan a fabulous black suit. And here's Kevin in a gray suit.

He ^(2. wear) _____ a white shirt and a striped tie. Their suits are from the Fifth Avenue Collection. They ^(3. wear) _____ briefcases by Exclusive Imports. ^(4. carry) _____

If you _____^(4. carry) for an evening dress, here's Patricia in a long dress.
She _____^(5. look) black, the perfect color for evening. She _____^(6. wear) _____^(7. carry)

a black ^(6. wear)jacket. And here's Joan. She _____ ^(7. carry)a short white skirt
and a white blouse. They _____ ^(8. wear)evening bags by Rags to Riches.

They _____ earrings by Franco di Amato. They're very elegant,
aren't they?

(9. hold)
(10. wear)

MAKE IT WORK

Answer the question.

What are you wearing today? _____

New Words: bag = purse

earrings



HE'S SITTING IN A CHAIR.

Spelling

Present Continuous

work + **ing**

smile + **ing**

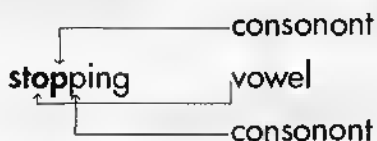
sit + **ting**

enjoy + **ing**

have + **ing**

put + **ting**

Note: To form the present continuous of one-syllable verbs ending in consonant + vowel + consonant, double the consonant before adding ing.



PRACTICE

Add *ing* to the verbs below. Be sure to double the consonant or cross out the *e* (✓) if necessary.

1. He's sit~~ting~~ in a chair.
2. He's smile_____.
3. He's drink_____ an orange soda.
4. He's have_____ a snack.
5. He's relax_____.
6. He's watch_____ television.
7. He's enjoy_____ the television program.
8. She's work_____.
9. She's stand_____ in the kitchen.
10. She's put_____ the dishes on the table.
11. She's set_____ the table.
12. She's isn't smile_____.
13. She's frown_____.
14. She's get_____ dinner ready.

MAKE IT WORK

Tell about each picture. What is she doing?



THEY AREN'T WATCHING TELEVISION.

Negative Statements

Present Continuous



He's watching television.

She
They

isn't
aren't

watching television.
watching television.

contractions: isn't = is not aren't = are not

PRACTICE

Look at the pictures above. Then make negative sentences.

The man is sitting down.

1. The woman isn't sitting down.

2. The boys _____

He's drinking soda.

3. She _____

4. They _____

He's relaxing.

5. She _____

6. They _____

He's watching television.

7. She _____

8. They _____

He's smiling.

9. She _____

10. They _____

He's enjoying the
television program.

11. She _____

12. They _____

He's having a good time.

13. She _____

14. They _____

SHE ISN'T WEARING A HAT.

Negative and Affirmative Statements

Present Continuous

She
She

's
isn't

wearing a scarf.
wearing a hat.



PRACTICE

Look at the picture above. Then make negative and affirmative sentences.

1. slacks
2. a skirt
3. a jacket
4. sneakers
5. a blouse
6. boots
7. a raincoat
8. a suit
9. a briefcase
10. an umbrella
11. a hat
12. a scarf

She isn't wearing slacks.

MAKE IT WORK

Tell what's unusual about the picture.



IS SHE SLEEPING?

Yes-No Questions

Present Continuous

They're eating.
Are they eating?

PRACTICE

Make questions.

Gloria is in the kitchen.

1. (cook) Is she cooking?

2. (set the table) _____

3. (eat) _____

4. (get dinner ready) _____

5. (wash the dishes) _____

Pedro and Alfonso are in the den.

6. (watch television) _____

7. (play cards) _____

8. (listen to the radio) _____

Maria is in the bedroom.

9. (relax) _____

10. (sleep) _____

11. (read) _____

12. (talk on the telephone) _____

Oscar and Rafael are in the living room.

13. (talk) _____

14. (drink soda) _____

15. (have a good time) _____

IS THE GIRL WINNING THE GAME? YES, SHE IS.

Negative and Affirmative Short Answers

Present Continuous



Is the girl standing up?

Is the girl sitting down?

Are the man and the girl standing up?

Are the man and the girl sitting down?

Yes, she is.

No, she isn't.

No, they aren't.

Yes, they are.

PRACTICE

Answer the questions with short answers.

1. Are the man and the girl standing up?
2. Are they sitting down?
3. Are they talking?
4. Are they playing a game?
5. Are they playing cards?
6. Are they playing chess?
7. Is the man smiling?
8. Is the girl smiling?
9. Is the man enjoying the game?
10. Is the girl enjoying the game?
11. Is the man winning the game?
12. Is the girl winning the game?

No, they aren't.

MAKE IT WORK

Answer the questions.

Are you sitting down? _____

Are you talking? _____

WHAT'S HE DOING?

Questions with *What*

Present Continuous



What's he doing?
What's he reading?

He's reading.
A newspaper.

contraction: what's = what is
Do not contract *what are*.

PRACTICE

Look at the pictures. Then make questions with *what*. Answer your questions.



1. *What's he doing?*
He's reading.



2. _____

3. _____

4. _____



5. _____

6. _____



7. _____

8. _____

MAKE IT WORK

Answer the questions.



What are you doing now? _____

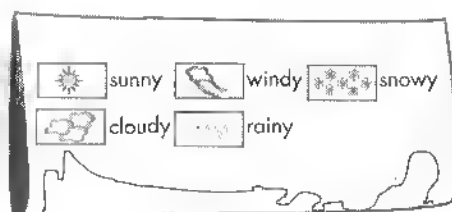
What are you writing? _____

IT'S RAINING IN LONDON.

It with Weather

Present Continuous

-  's sunny in Cairo.
 's snowing in Montreal.



PRACTICE

Look at the weather report. Then make affirmative sentences about the weather in each city. Use contractions.

Today's Weather	
Cairo	sunny
Montreal	snowing
Madrid	windy
Los Angeles	cloudy
London	raining
Athens	sunny
Tokyo	cloudy
New York	snowing
Paris	raining
Mexico City	sunny

1. *It's sunny in Cairo.*
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

MAKE IT WORK

Answer the question.

What's the weather like in your city right now?

IN ATHENS, PEOPLE ARE PROBABLY WORKING.

Review: Present Continuous

In Mexico City, people are probably eating breakfast.

Times Around the World			
Los Angeles	5:00 A.M.	Athens	3:00 P.M.
Mexico City	7:00 A.M.	Bombay	6:30 P.M.
Bogotá	8:00 A.M.	Manila	9:00 P.M.
Rio de Janeiro	10:00 A.M.	Tokyo	10:00 P.M.
London	1:00 P.M.	Wellington, New Zealand	1:00 A.M.

PRACTICE

Look at the times around the world. Then tell what people are probably doing in each city.

1. In Los Angeles, people are probably sleeping.
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

MAKE IT WORK

Answer the questions.

What time is it in your country? _____

What are people probably doing now? _____

New Words:

breakfast = meal in the morning

lunch = meal in the middle of the day

dinner = main meal of the day, usually in the evening in the United States

HE'S GOING TO PLAY TENNIS.

Affirmative Statements

Future with *Going To*

I	'm
He	's
She	's
They	're

going to play tennis.

Note: future with *going to*: *to be + going to + verb*

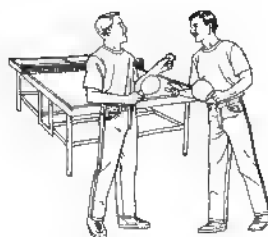
Use the future with *going to* for actions that are going to happen in a few minutes, tomorrow, next week, or next month.

PRACTICE

Make sentences with *going to*.



1. He's going to play tennis.



2. _____



3. _____



4. _____



5. _____

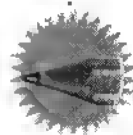


6. _____

MAKE IT WORK

Answer the question.

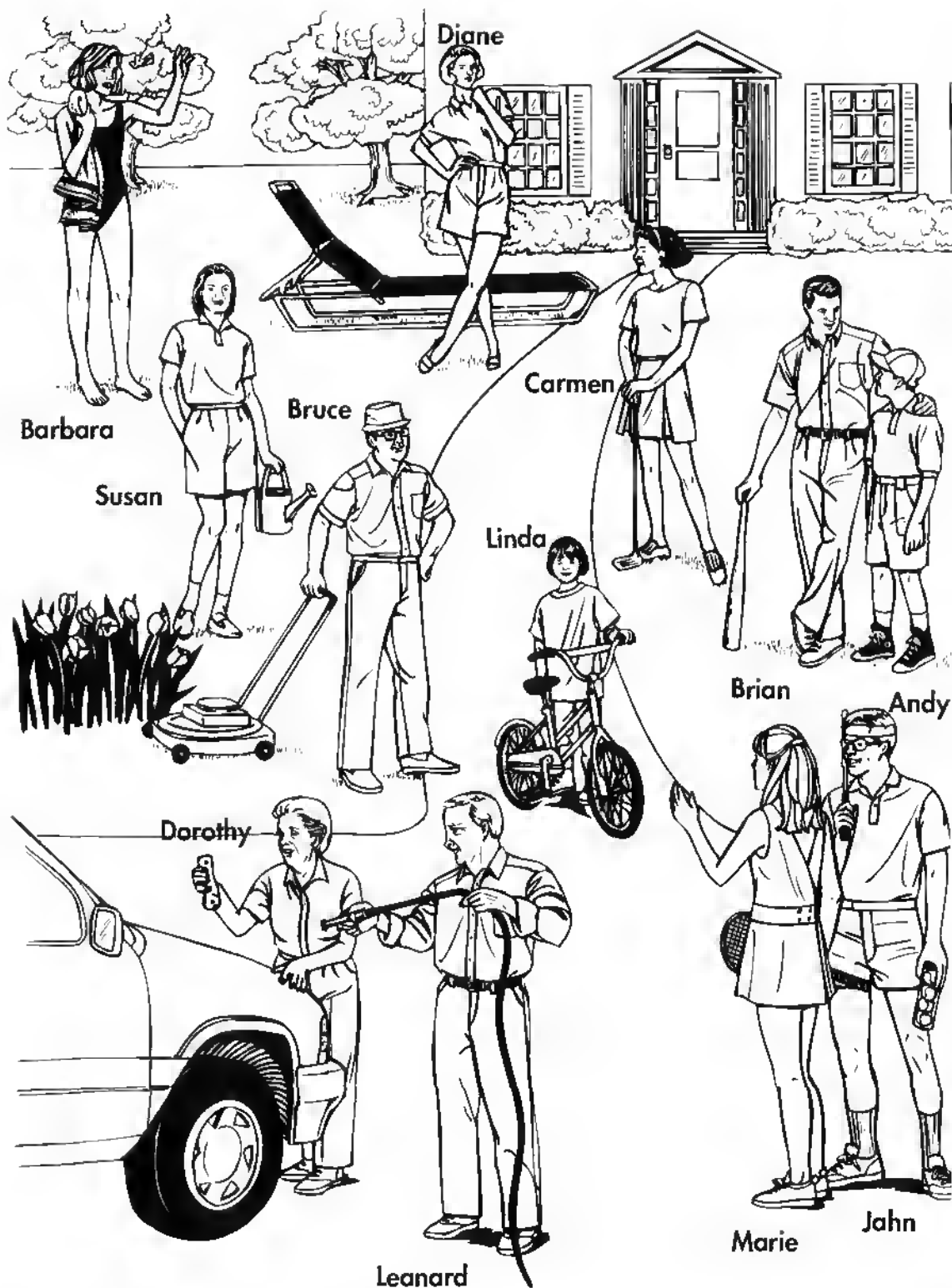
What are you going to do in a few minutes?



SUSAN IS GOING TO WORK IN THE YARD.

Affirmative Statements

Future with *Gaing Ta*



SUSAN IS GOING TO WORK IN THE YARD.

It
Susan
Susan and Bruce

's going to be
is going to work
are going to work

a beautiful day.
in the yord.
in the yord.



PRACTICE

Look at the picture on page 70. Then make sentences using the future with *going to*.

1. (work in the yard) Susan and Bruce are working in the yard.
2. (water the flowers) Susan _____
3. (mow the lawn) Bruce _____
4. (wash the car) Leonard and Dorothy _____

5. (play tennis) John and Marie _____

6. (ride her bicycle) Linda _____

7. (swim) Barbara _____
8. (play baseball) Brian and Andy _____

9. (play golf) Carmen _____
10. (sit in the sun) Diane _____

MAKE IT WORK

Answer the questions.

What's the weather going to be like this weekend?

What are you going to do?

IS SHE GOING TO PLAY TENNIS? YES, SHE IS.

Negative and Affirmative Short Answers

Future with Going To



Is she going to play cards?
Is she going to play tennis?
Are they going to play cards?
Are they going to play tennis?

No, she isn't.
Yes, she is.
No, they aren't.
Yes, they are.

PRACTICE

Look at the pictures. Then answer the questions with short answers.



1. Is she going to wash the car? No, she isn't.

2. Is she going to water flowers? _____

3. Is she going to mow the lawn? _____



4. Are they going to play football? _____

5. Are they going to play cards? _____

6. Are they going to play baseball? _____



7. Is she going to play ping-pong? _____

8. Is she going to play golf? _____

9. Is she going to play tennis? _____



10. Are they going to wash the windows? _____

11. Are they going to wash their bicycles? _____

12. Are they going to wash the car? _____

LEONARD AND DOROTHY AREN'T GOING TO WASH THE CAR.

Negative Statements

Future with *Going To*

	It	's	going to rain.
Dorothy	isn't		going to wash the car.
Dorothy and Leonard	aren't		going to wash the car.



PRACTICE

Make negative sentences with *going to*.

1. (work in the yard) Susan and Bruce aren't going to work in the yard.
2. (water the flowers) Susan _____

3. (mow the lawn) Bruce _____

4. (wash the car) Dorothy and Leonard _____

5. (play tennis) John and Marie _____

6. (ride her bicycle) Linda _____

7. (swim) Barbara : _____
8. (play baseball) Brian and Andy _____

9. (play golf) Carmen _____
10. (sit in the sun) Diane _____

MAKE IT WORK

Name one thing you aren't going to do this weekend.

THEY AREN'T GOING TO RUN TOMORROW.

Negative Statements

Future with *Going To*

I	'm not	going to run tomorrow.
He	isn't	
She	isn't	
They	aren't	



PRACTICE

Look at the pictures above. Then make negative sentences.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| Marie is going to run tomorrow. | 1. He <u>isn't going to run tomorrow.</u> |
| | 2. They _____ |
| She's going to exercise tomorrow. | 3. He _____ |
| | 4. They _____ |
| She's going to play soccer tomorrow. | 5. He _____ |
| | 6. They _____ |
| She's going to dance tomorrow. | 7. He _____ |
| | 8. They _____ |
| She's going to take a walk tomorrow. | 9. He _____ |
| | 10. They _____ |
| She's going to work tomorrow. | 11. He _____ |
| | 12. They _____ |

MAKE IT WORK

Name one thing you aren't going to do tomorrow.

New Word: exercise



WHO IS SHE GOING TO PLAY GOLF WITH?

Questions with *Who*, *When*, *What Time*

Future with *Going To*

When
Who
What time

is Marie going to play golf?
is she going to play golf with?
is she going to play golf?

MAY 2

golf — Carmen
4:00

Note: informal English: Who . . . with?
 formal English: With whom . . . ?

PRACTICE

Make questions about Marie. Use *who*, *when*, and *what time*.

MAY 2

ping-pong — Arika
2:00

1. When is she going to play ping-pong?
2. _____
3. _____

MAY 8

the movies — Anna
6:00 P.M.

4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

MAY 10

dinner 5:30
Oscar and Gloria

7. _____
8. _____
9. _____

MAY 14

Susan's party — 8:00
John

10. _____
11. _____
12. _____



THEY'RE GOING TO TAKE A LOT OF PICTURES.

Review: Future with *Going To*

She's going to be
They're going to be

in New York.
in New York.

PRACTICE

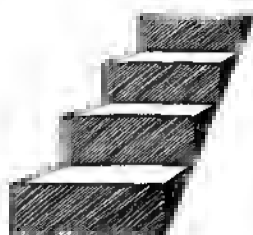
Read the sentences about Susan. Then rewrite them. Tell about Susan and her husband, Bruce. Change *Susan* to *Susan and Bruce*, and *she* to *they*.

Susan is going to visit New York next month. She's going to be in New York one week so she isn't going to have time to see everything. She's going to take a bus tour of the city. Then she's going to visit the World Trade Center. She's also going to see the Statue of Liberty, but she isn't going to climb the stairs to the top. She's going to eat at some famous restaurants, and she's going to shop on Fifth Avenue. She's going to take her camera. She's going to take a lot of pictures.

Susan and Bruce are going to visit New York next month. They're going to be in New York one week.

New Words:

stairs



climb



bus tour



SHE'S GOING TO PLAY TENNIS. SHE'S PLAYING TENNIS.

Contrast: Future with *Going To* vs. Present Continuous



She **'s going to play** tennis.



She **'s playing** tennis.

PRACTICE

Look at the pictures. Then fill in the blanks with the correct tense. Use contractions.



1. (wear) She 's wearing sunglasses.

2. (hold) She _____ a tennis racket.

3. (play) She _____ tennis.



4. (take) He _____ a walk.

5. (listen) He _____ to the radio.

6. (rain) It's _____



7. (swim) They _____

8. (wear) They _____ bathing suits.

9. (hold) She _____ a camera.

10. (take) She _____ some pictures.

11. (carry) They _____ towels.

12. (stand) They _____ near the pool.

PRACTICE

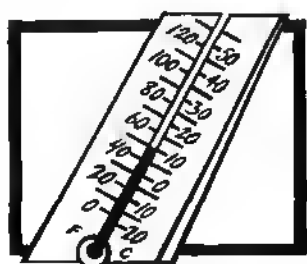
Tell about yourself.

I _____ now.

_____ in a few minutes.

IT'S GOING TO RAIN TOMORROW. IT'S RAINING NOW.

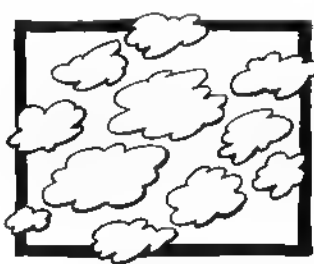
Contrast: Future with *Going To*, Present Continuous, verb *To be*



It's cool.
It's fifty degrees.



It 's raining now.



It 's going to rain tomorrow.

PRACTICE

Fill in the blanks with the correct tense. Read the entire weather report before you begin. Use contractions whenever possible.

This is the weather report for today—Wednesday, October 23.

It 's _____ warm and sunny here with a temperature of 70 degrees, but
(1. be)
right now clouds _____ our way. There's a chance of rain
(2. move)

later today. In the mountains the temperature _____ 50 degrees, and
(3. be)
it _____ right now. The weather _____ cool.
(4. rain) (5. be)

Tomorrow it _____ here. In the afternoon
(6. rain)
it _____ windy, and the temperature _____ 40
(7. be) (8. be)
degrees. In the mountains it _____ cold tomorrow.
(9. get)

It _____ 20 to 30 degrees, and it _____ .
(10. be) (11. snow)

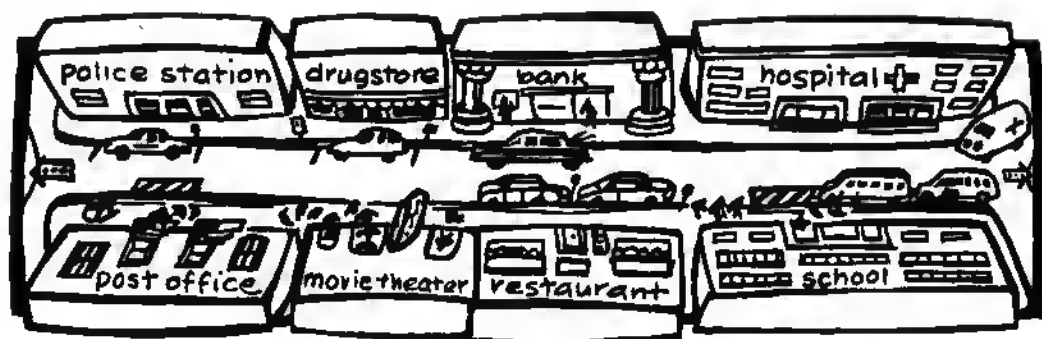
You _____ warm coats and umbrellas for tomorrow, folks.
(12. need)

This is Bell Snow reporting for Channel 30.

THE POST OFFICE IS ACROSS FROM THE POLICE STATION.

Prepositions of Place: *Next To, Across From, Between, On*

Verb To Be



The post office is	<div>across from next to on between</div>	the police station.
It's		the movie theater.
It's		the corner.
The movie theater is		the post office and the restaurant.

PRACTICE

Look at the picture above. Then fill in the blanks with *next to*, *across from*, *between*, or *on*.

Where's the police station? 1. It's on the corner.

2. It's _____ the post office.

3. It's _____ the drugstore.

Where's the drugstore? 4. It's _____ the movie theater.

5. It's _____ the police station and the bank.

Where's the bank? 6. It's _____ the drugstore.

7. It's _____ the drugstore and the hospital.

Where's the hospital? 8. It's _____ the bank.

9. It's _____ the corner.

10. It's _____ the school.

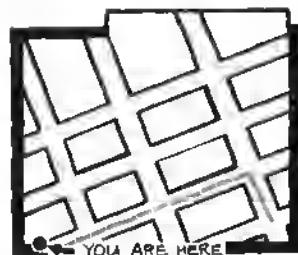
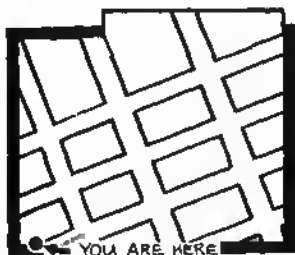
Where's the school? 11. It's _____ the restaurant.

12. It's _____ the corner.

WALK TO THE CORNER.

Affirmative Statements

Imperatives



Walk to the corner.

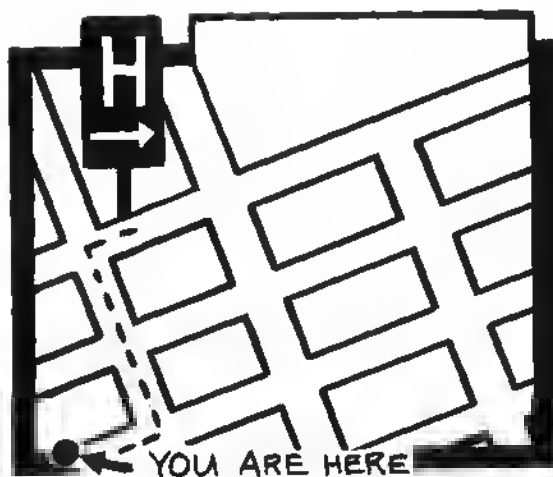
Go two more blocks.

Turn right.

PRACTICE

A. Read the directions and draw the hospital on the map.

Walk to the corner.
Turn left.
Go two blocks.
Turn right.
Look for the sign.
Walk to the corner.
The hospital is on the corner.



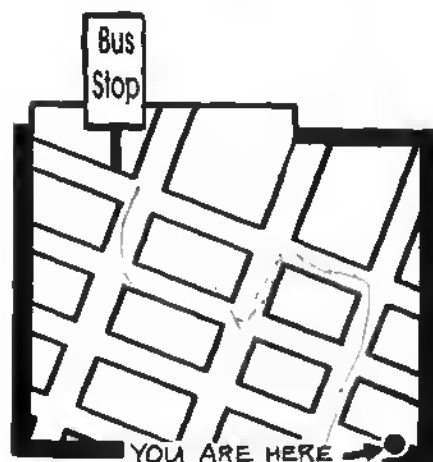
B. Now tell someone how to get to the bus stop.

■ Excuse me. Where's the bus stop?

- ☐ 1. Walk to the corner.
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____

■ Thanks.

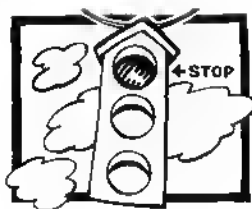
☐ You're welcome.



DON'T STOP HERE.

Negative Statements

Imperatives



Stop.



Don't stop

here.

PRACTICE

Tell what the signs mean. Make negative imperatives. Use contractions.



1. Don't enter.

(enter)



2. _____ left.

(turn)



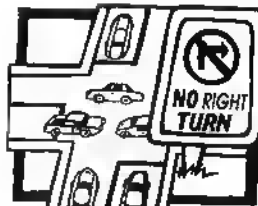
3. _____

(walk)



4. _____ around.

(turn)



5. _____ right.

(turn)



6. _____ here.

(drive)



7. _____ in the right lane.

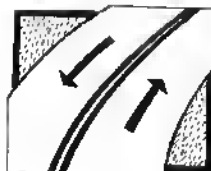
(stop)

New Words:

enter



lane



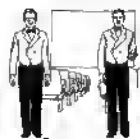
SHE WORKS IN A HOSPITAL.

Affirmative Statements

Simple Present

I
You **work** in a hospital.
We

He **works** in a hospital.
She



theater



school



beauty parlor



butcher shop



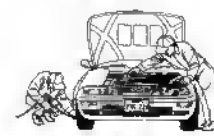
restaurant



hospital



bank



garage

PRACTICE

Make sentences with *work* or *works*.

1. She's a banker. She works in a bank.
2. I'm a teacher. _____ in a school.
3. They're ushers. _____ in a theater.
4. He's a dentist. _____ in an office. ✓
5. We're hairdressers. _____ in a beauty parlor.
6. You're butchers. _____ in a butcher shop.
7. She's a waitress. _____ in a restaurant.
8. I'm a salesperson. _____ in a store.
9. We're secretaries. _____ in an office.
10. They're mechanics. _____ in a garage.
11. You're a receptionist _____ in an office.
12. She's a nurse. _____ in a hospital.

MAKE IT WORK

Answer the questions.

What do you do? _____

Where do you work? _____

What does your classmate do? _____

Where does he (or she) work? _____

AFTER DINNER, HE RELAXES ON THE COUCH.

Spelling: -s, -es, -ies

Simple Present

-s

sit→sit **s**

like→like **s**

play→play **s**

-es

watch→watch **es**

relax→relax **es**

do→do **es**

go→go **es**

-ies

try→tr **ies**

study→stud **ies**

Note:

Add s to the simple form of the verb.

Note:

Add es when verbs end in s, sh, ch, x, or z.
Add es to do and go.

Note:

Drop the y and add ies when verbs end in consonant + y.

PRACTICE

Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb. (Felix is a cat.)

1. (get) Felix gets up at 7:00 every morning.
2. (stand) He _____ next to his dish in the kitchen.
3. (wait) He _____ for his breakfast.
4. (like) He _____ meat for breakfast.
5. (go) After breakfast, he _____ outside.
6. (play) He _____ in the yard.
7. (watch/try) He _____ the birds, but he never _____ to run after them.
8. (chase/catch) He _____ butterflies, but he never _____ them.
9. (come) At 10:00, he _____ into the house.
10. (drink) He _____ some milk.
11. (sit/wash) He _____ on the bed and _____ himself.
12. (go) In the afternoon, he _____ outside.
13. (eat) At 5:30, he _____ his dinner.
14. (relax/sleep) After dinner, he _____ on the couch and _____.

New Words:

bird

butterfly

chase

catch



SHE USUALLY GOES TO BED AT MIDNIGHT.

Prepositions of Time: *In* and *At*

Simple Present

She eats

in
in
in

 the morning.
the afternoon.
the evening.

She eats lunch

at
at
at
at
at

 12:00.
noon.
night.
11:00.
midnight.

PRACTICE

Fill in the blanks with *in* or *at*.

1. Mrs. Alba gets up at 7:00 every day.
2. She cooks breakfast _____ the morning.
3. Mr. Alba goes to work _____ 8:00.
4. _____ 8:15, Mrs. Alba washes the dishes.
5. She cleans the house _____ the morning.
6. _____ noon, she eats lunch.
7. _____ the afternoon, she washes or irons.
8. _____ 5:00, she watches the news on television.
9. She cooks dinner _____ 5:30.
10. Mr. Alba comes home _____ 6:00 or 6:30.
11. Mr. and Mrs. Alba eat dinner _____ 7:00.
12. Mrs. Alba watches television _____ the evening.
13. She goes to bed very late _____ night.
14. She usually goes to bed _____ midnight.

MAKE IT WORK

Answer the questions.

What time do you get up? _____

What time do you go to bed? _____

What time do you eat breakfast? _____

What time do you eat lunch? _____

What time do you eat dinner? _____

New Words:

noon



midnight



HE NEVER DRINKS WINE.

Adverbs of Frequency

Simple Present

He drinks milk.	He	always	drinks milk.
He drinks wine.	He	never	drinks wine.

Note: Words like *always*, *usually*, *often*, *sometimes*, *rarely*, and *never* come before the main verb in most cases. *Never* expresses a negative idea.

PRACTICE

Add the adverbs to the sentences.

1. He gets up early. (always)
He always gets up early.
2. He exercises. (always)

3. He exercises for two hours. (often)

4. For breakfast, he drinks coffee. (never)

5. He drinks milk. (always)

6. He eats too much. (rarely)

7. He smokes cigarettes. (never)

8. He drinks wine. (never)

9. He sleeps eight hours at night. (usually)

10. He sleeps nine or ten hours at night. (sometimes)

MAKE IT WORK

Check the appropriate boxes.

Health Checklist

Do you exercise?

- ☐ always
☐ never
☐ sometimes

Do you sleep eight hours or more at night?

- ☐ always
☐ never
☐ sometimes

Do you take vitamins?

- ☐ always
☐ never
☐ sometimes



I HAVE A HEADACHE.

Affirmative Statements: *Have* and *Has*

Simple Present



stomachoche



heodoche



toothoche



bockache



eoroche



sore throat



sore finger



fever



cough



cold

I **have** a headache.

She **has** a headache.

He **has** a headache.

PRACTICE

Make sentences with *have* or *has*.

- What's the matter with you? (stomachache) I have a stomachache.
- What's the matter with Gloria? (headache) _____
- What's the matter with Carlo? (toothache) _____
- What's the matter with Oscar? (backache) _____
- What's the matter with you? (earache) _____
- What's the matter with Julia? (sore throat) _____
- What's the matter with you? (sore finger) _____
- What's the matter with Chang? (fever) _____
- What's the matter with you? (cough) _____
- What's the matter with Marie? (cold) _____

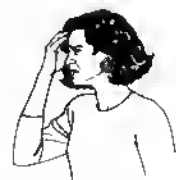
MAKE IT WORK

Look at the picture. Then fill in the dialogue.

☒ What's the matter with you, Gloria?

☐ _____

☒ I'm sorry to hear that.



YOU HAVE A BIG FAMILY.

Affirmative Statements: *Have and Has*

Simple Present

I **have** a big family.
You **have** a big family.
They **have** a big family.

She **has** a big family.
He **has** a big family.

PRACTICE

Fill in the blanks with *have* or *has*.

■ Are you married?

□ Yes, I am. I have two children—a son and a daughter. Here's
(1)
a picture of my daughter. She two children.
(2)

■ She looks very young.

□ She's 28.

■ And what about your son?

□ He's married, and he a new baby girl. So I'm a
(3)
grandmother. I three grandchildren.
(4)

■ You a big family.
(5)

□ What about you?

■ I'm not married. I live with my sister and her husband. They

 two children. I a brother in Colombia. He
(6) (7)

 five children—all boys.
(8)

□ You a big family, too.
(9)

■ Yes, I do. I a picture of my brother and his family.
(10)
Do you want to see it?

MAKE IT WORK

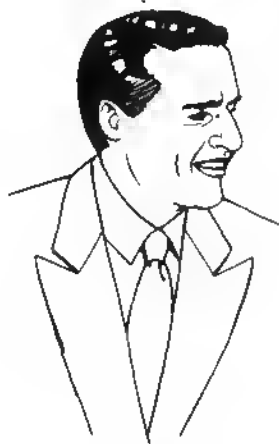
Tell about your family.



SHE LOVES ANIMALS.

Affirmative Statements: -s, -es

Simple Present



Corlo Albo

I like my jab at the bank. The hours are lang, but the pay is gaad. I live in an apartment twa blacks fram the bank, and I walk ta wark.



Anno Thonos

I ga ta schaal, and I alsa have a part-time jab. I wark in my parents restaurant at night. I live with my parents in a hause.



Rafoel Morena

I'm a canstruction warker. It's a taugh jab, but I need the maney. I have faur children.



Julio Sontos

I wark in a department stare. I live in a hause with a big yard because I have a lat af pets. I lave animals. I have faur dogs and three cats.

SHE LOVES ANIMALS.

I go to school, and I also have a part-time job.

She **goes** to school, and she also **has** a part-time job.

PRACTICE

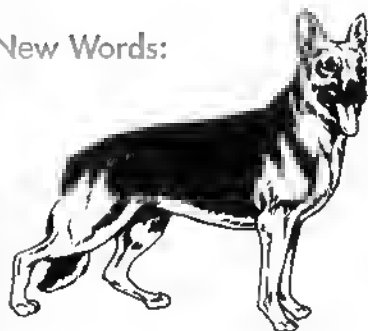
Read page 88. Then make affirmative sentences about the people in the pictures.

1. (work) Carlo Alba works in a bank.
2. (like) He _____
3. (live) He _____
4. (walk) He _____
5. (go) Anna Thanos _____
6. (have) She _____
7. (work) She _____
8. (live) She _____
9. (be) Rafael Moreno _____
10. (have) He _____
11. (work) Julia Santos _____
12. (live) She _____
13. (love) She _____
14. (have) She _____

MAKE IT WORK

Tell where you work and live.

New Words:



dog

pet = an animal who lives with people,
like a dog or a cat

tough = hard or difficult

SHE HAS TWO FULL-TIME JOBS.

Affirmative Statements: -s, -es

Simple Present

I get up at 5:30.

She gets up at 5:30.

Note: Use the present tense for actions that happen every day.

PRACTICE

Read what Rosa Camina says about her day. Then rewrite the sentences. Tell about Rosa. Change *I* to *she* and *my* to *her*.

I have two full-time jobs. I work in a hospital, and I take care of my family. I get up at 5:30 every morning. I cook breakfast for my son and my husband. At 6:30 I get my son, Paco, ready for school. At 7:00 I drive Paco to school. I get to the hospital at 7:30. I work from 7:30 to 3:30. After work I pick Paco up at school. I go home, and I cook dinner. After dinner I do the dishes. On Wednesday evening, I go to class. After class, I make lunch for my husband and my son. I sometimes watch television in the evening if I'm not too tired. I usually go to bed at 10:30.

Rosa Camina has two full-time jobs. She

New Word: full-time job = work that is eight hours a day, five days a week

DO YOU HAVE ANY BROTHERS AND SISTERS?

Yes-No Questions

Simple Present

Do
Does

you
he

have
have

any brothers and sisters?
any brothers and sisters?

PRACTICE

Look at the chart. Then write some questions you would like to ask a classmate.

Do Does	you your husband your wife your children your brother(s) your sister(s)	have live work like go	any brothers and sisters? any children? with you? at night? your job? any pets in an apartment? in a house? to school?
------------	--	------------------------------------	--

1. *Do you work?*
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

MAKE IT WORK

Interview a classmate, using the questions above. Then write two sentences about your classmate.

DOES HE GET UP AT 9:00?

Yes-No Questions

Simple Present

He gets up at 9:00.

Does he **get** up at 9:00?

They get up at 9:00.

Do they **get** up at 9:00?

PRACTICE

Make questions.

- Mr. Gross and Mr. Tong are neighbors. Are Mr. Gross and Mr. Tong neighbors?
- They live in the same apartment building. Do they live in the same apartment building?
- They live in Los Angeles. _____
- They do the same thing every evening. _____
- They get up at 9:00 at night. _____
- They go to work at 10:00. _____
- They work from 11:00 to 7:00. _____
- They come home from work in the morning. _____
- Mr. Gross goes to bed at 1:00 P.M. _____
- Mr. Tong goes to bed at 2:00. _____
- Mr. Tong is a night watchman. _____
- He watches buildings at night. _____
- He works for a construction company. _____
- Mr. Gross is a night watchman, too. _____
- He works for a movie studio. _____

DO THEY LIVE IN LOS ANGELES? YES, THEY DO.

Negative and Affirmative Short Answers

Simple Present

Do Mr. Gross and Mr. Tong live in New York?
Do they live in Los Angeles?
Does Mr. Gross work in New York?
Does he work in Los Angeles?

No, they don't.
Yes, they do.
No, he doesn't.
Yes, he does.

PRACTICE

Look at the information on page 92. Then answer the questions below. Use short answers.

1. Are Mr. Tong and Mr. Gross neighbors? Yes, they are.
2. Do they live in the same apartment building? Yes, they do.
3. Do they live in Los Angeles? _____
4. Do they get up at 7:00 at night? _____
5. Do they get up at 9:00 at night? _____
6. Do they work from 9:00 to 5:00? _____
7. Do they work from 11:00 to 7:00? _____
8. Do they come home from work in the evening? _____
9. Is Mr. Tong a night watchman? _____
10. Does he watch buildings? _____
11. Does he work for a movie studio? _____
12. Does he work for a construction company? _____
13. Is Mr. Gross a night watchman? _____
14. Does he work at night? _____
15. Does he work for a bank? _____

MAKE IT WORK

Answer the questions.

Do you work? _____

Do you work at night? _____

THEY DON'T WORK IN THE DAYTIME.

Negative Statements

Simple Present

He gets up in the morning.

He **doesn't get** up in the morning.

They get up in the morning.

They **don't get** up in the morning.

contractions: doesn't = does not don't = do not

PRACTICE

Make the sentences negative.

1. Mr. Gross and Mr. Tong get up in the morning. Mr. Gross and Mr. Tong don't get up in the morning.
2. They have breakfast in the morning. _____
3. They go to work at 8:00. _____
4. They get to work at 9:00. _____
5. They work from 9:00 to 5:00. _____
6. They come home in the evening. _____
7. Mr. Tong eats dinner in the evening. _____
8. He relaxes at night. _____
9. He watches television. _____
10. He goes to bed at 11:00 at night. _____
11. Mr. Gross reads at night. _____
12. He goes to bed at midnight. _____
13. Mr. Tong and Mr. Gross sleep at night. _____
14. They work in the daytime. _____
15. Night watchmen watch buildings in the daytime. _____

SHE DOESN'T MAKE A LOT OF MONEY.

Negative Statements

Simple Present

Marie Moore	lives	in Beverly Hills.
Katie Anders	doesn't live	in Beverly Hills.
Katie Anders and her husband	don't live	in Beverly Hills.

PRACTICE

Read the sentences below. Then make the sentences negative. Change Marie to Katie. Use contractions.

Marie Moore is a famous actress. She makes a lot of money. She and her husband live in a big house in Beverly Hills. They have a private movie theater in their house. Marie drives a Rolls Royce. She wears expensive clothes. She has a lot of beautiful jewelry. She and her husband give a lot of big parties. They own an airplane. They travel to Spain for their vacations. Marie has it all.

Katie Anders isn't a famous actress. She

MAKE IT WORK

Make one negative sentence about your life.

New Words: own = possess

jewelry



airplane



WHO HAS MY KEYS? I HAVE THEM.

Object Pronouns: *Them* and *It*

Simple Present

Who has my keys?
Who has my pencil?

I have **them.**
Gloria has **it.**

Note: Object pronouns are often used after verbs.

noun

keys
pencil

pronoun

them
it

PRACTICE

Make sentences with *have* or *has* and *it* or *them*.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Who has my keys? | I <u>have them.</u> |
| 2. Who has my glasses? | Anna _____ |
| 3. Who has my camera? | Gloria and Oscar _____ |
| 4. Who has my umbrella? | Mohsen _____ |
| 5. Who has my books? | I _____ |
| 6. Who has my pen? | Julia _____ |
| 7. Who has my wallet? | You _____ |
| 8. Who has my papers? | The teacher _____ |
| 9. Who has my dictionary? | We _____ |
| 10. Who has my tennis racket? | Loi _____ |
| 11. Who has my gloves? | I _____ |
| 12. Who has my registration form? | Chang _____ |

MAKE IT WORK

Fill in the blanks with the correct pronouns.

■ Who has my keys?

□ I have _____ are right here.

PLEASE HELP ME.

Object Pronouns

Simple Present, Imperatives

I need some help.
He needs some help.
She needs some help.
We need some help.
They need some help.

Please help
Please help
Please help
Please help
Please help

me.
him.
her.
us.
them.

noun

Oscar

Oscar and Gloria

Oscar and I

subject pronoun

he

they

we

object pronoun

him

them

us

PRACTICE

Fill in the blanks with the correct object pronoun.

1. I need some help. Please help me.
2. Oscar and Gloria need some help. Please help _____.
3. We need some help. Please help _____.
4. Louise needs some help. Please help _____.
5. I need some help. Please help _____.
6. Mohsen needs some help. Please help _____.
7. They need some help. Please help _____.
8. Loi and I need some help. Please help _____.
9. Julia needs some help. Please help _____.
10. Akira needs some help. Please help _____.
11. Louise and Raymond need some help. Please help _____.
12. Florie and I need some help. Please help _____.

MAKE IT WORK

What is the woman in the picture saying?
Fill in the blank.



I SEE HIM, BUT HE DOESN'T SEE ME.

Object and Subject Pronouns

Simple Present

I	see	him,	but	he	doesn't see	me.
You	see	me,	but	I	don't see	you.
He	sees	her,	but	she	doesn't see	him.
She	sees	us,	but	we	don't see	her.
We	see	them,	but	they	don't see	us.
They	see	you,	but	you	doesn't see	them.

PRACTICE

Complete these sentences with a negative and the correct pronouns.

1. I know him, but he doesn't know me.
2. He knows me, but _____
3. We knows her, but _____
4. You see him, but _____
5. They see us, but _____
6. We see them, but _____
7. She hears me, but _____
8. I hear you, but _____
9. He hears me, but _____
10. I understand him, but _____
11. They understand you, but _____
12. You understand us, but _____

MAKE IT WORK

Look at the picture. Then fill in the blanks with pronouns.



he sees me, but
_____ doesn't see _____.

SHE LIVES ON PARK AVENUE.

Prepositions of Place: *In, On, At*

Simple Present

She lives	in	New York.
She lives	on	Park Avenue.
She lives	at	1142 Park Avenue.

Note: Use *in* for cities, towns, countries.

Use *on* for streets, roads, avenues, boulevards, drives.

Use *at* for address.

PRACTICE

Fill in the blanks with *in, on, or at*.

1. She lives on Pacific Avenue.
2. She lives _____ San Francisco.
3. She works _____ 23 Market Street.
4. They live _____ Los Angeles.
5. They live _____ 1592 Flower Street.
6. They work _____ Hollywood Boulevard.
7. We live _____ Hollywood.
8. We live _____ Sunset Boulevard.
9. We live _____ 1171 Sunset Boulevard.
10. He works _____ New York.
11. He works _____ 102 Park Avenue.
12. He lives _____ Madison Avenue.
13. You live _____ Miami Beach.
14. You live _____ Atlantic Road.
15. I live _____ 556 Lakeshore Drive.
16. I live _____ Chicago.

MAKE IT WORK

Answer the questions.

What street do you live on? _____

What number do you live at? _____

What city do you live in? _____

What country do you live in? _____



WHERE IN LOS ANGELES DO YOU LIVE?

Questions with *Where*

Simple Present

I live in Los Angeles.

Where in Los Angeles do you live?

I live on Doheny Drive.

Where on Doheny Drive do you live?

PRACTICE

Make questions with *where*.

1. He lives in Los Angeles. Where in Los Angeles does he live?
2. He lives on Flower Street. _____
3. He works in Hollywood. _____
4. He works on Doheny Drive. _____
5. They live in New York. _____
6. They live on Park Avenue. _____
7. I work in San Francisco. _____
8. I work on Market Street. _____
9. She lives in Miami Beach. _____
10. She lives on Atlantic Road. _____
11. We work in Chicago. _____
12. We work on Lakeshore Drive. _____

MAKE IT WORK

Make questions with *where*.

- ☒ _____?
- ☐ I work on Park Avenue.
- ☒ I work on Park Avenue, too. _____?
- ☐ At 102 Park Avenue.
- ☒ I work at 53 Park Avenue.

WHAT DOES HE DO?

Questions with *What* and *Where*

Simple Present

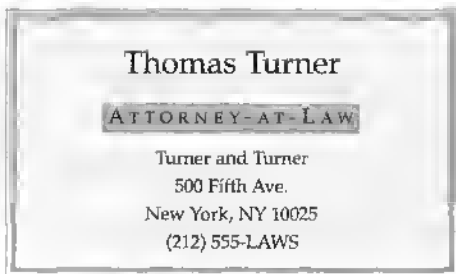
What
Where
What company

does he do?
does he work?
does he work for?

He's an office manager.
He works in Los Angeles.
He works for ABC Company.

PRACTICE

Look at the business cards. Then make questions with *what*, *where*, and *what company*. Answer your questions.



1. *What does he do?*

He's an attorney.

2. _____

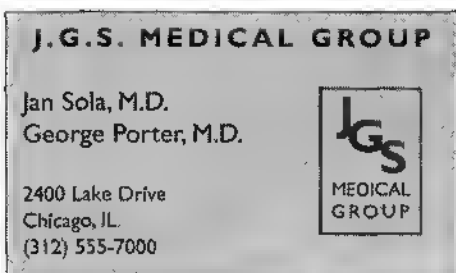
3. _____



4. _____

5. _____

6. _____



7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

New Words: M.D. = medical doctor attorney = lawyer



CHRISTA'S MOTHER TAKES CARE OF THEIR SON.

Review: Simple Present

Chuck and Christa
Christa's mother

work.
takes

care of their son.

PRACTICE

Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb.

Chuck and Christa have (1. have) a son, Mike, who is 13 months old. Chuck and Christa work (2. work) from 9:00 to 5:00, so Christa's mother Helga, takes (3. take) care of Mike in the daytime.

It is (4. be) a hard job to take care of a small baby. Helga is (5. be) busy all day. Mike wakes (6. wake) up at 6:00 in the morning. He eats (7. eat) breakfast at 6:30. After breakfast Helga usually reads (8. read) to Mike. At 10:00 he takes (9. take) a nap. Before he goes to sleep, he usually drinks (10. drink) some juice. He gets (11. get) up from his nap at around 12:00. He has (12. have) lunch right away. In the afternoon Helga and Mike go (13. go) to the park. Mike takes (14. take) a nap in the afternoon, and at 5:00 he usually eats (15. eat) dinner.

Chuck and Christa get (16. get) home at 6:00. They have (17. have) dinner at 7:00. In the evening they play (18. play) with Mike and they watch (19. watch) television. Mike goes (20. go) to bed at 9:00 P.M. By then Helga, Chuck, and Christa are (21. be) exhausted. They go (22. go) to bed at 9:30.

New Words: exhausted = very tired nap = short sleep

CHUCK AND CHRISTA WATCH TV EVERY NIGHT. THEY'RE WATCHING TV NOW.

Contrast: Present vs. Present Continuous



Chuck and Christa
They

watch
're watch(ing)

TV every night.
TV now.

PRACTICE

Look at the picture above. Then fill in the blanks with the correct tense. Use contractions whenever possible.

1. (work) Chuck and Christa work from 9:00 to 5:00 every day.
2. (work) Chuck works in a bank.
3. (work) Christa works in an office.
4. (relax) Right now they are relaxing.
5. (play) They are playing with Mike now.
6. (play) They play with Mike every night after dinner.
7. (watch) They also watch TV every night.
8. (watch) They are watching TV now.
9. (watch) Helga watches TV with Chuck and Christa every night.
10. (sleep) Right now she is sleeping.
11. (fall) She falls asleep in front of the TV almost every night.
12. (play) Mike is playing with his parents now.
13. (go) He is going to bed at 9:00.
14. (go) His parents are going to bed at 9:30.

MAKE IT WORK

Tell about yourself.

I _____ an ESL student.
_____ English every day.
_____ English now.

New Words: TV = television

IT'S USUALLY COOL IN THE FALL.

Contrast: Adverbs of Frequency with the Present

Verb To Be, Simple Present



summer



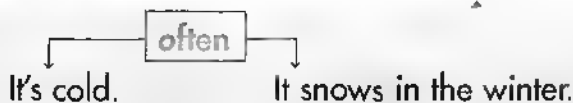
fall



winter



spring



Note: In most cases adverbs of frequency go after the verb to be and before other main verbs.

PRACTICE

Add the adverbs to the sentences.

1. It's hot in the summer. (always)

It's always hot in the summer.

2. It snows in the summer. (never)

3. It rains in the summer. (sometimes)

4. It's cool in the fall. (usually)

5. It rains in the fall. (sometimes)

6. It snows in the winter. (usually)

7. It's cold in the winter. (always)

8. It rains a lot in the spring. (usually)

9. It's warm in the spring. (often)

10. It snows in the spring. (rarely)

IT ALWAYS SNOWS IN THE WINTER. IT'S SNOWING NOW.

Contrast: Present vs. Present Continuous

It always snows
's snowing in the winter.
It now.

PRACTICE

Fill in the blanks with the correct tense. Use contractions whenever possible.

1. (rain) It 's raining now.
2. (wear) People _____ raincoats.
3. (rain) It sometimes _____ in the summer.
4. (wear) When it rains, people usually _____ raincoats.
5. (snow) It _____ today.
6. (wear) People _____ heavy coats today.
7. (snow) It always _____ in the winter.
8. (wear) People _____ heavy coats in the winter.
9. (be) It _____ very hot today.
10. (wear) People _____ shorts and T-shirts.
11. (wear) In the summer, people usually _____ light clothing.
12. (be) It _____ very windy and cool today.
13. (wear) People _____ sweaters and jackets when it's cool and windy.
14. (wear) People usually _____ sweaters and jackets when it's cool and windy.
15. (wear) People usually _____ sweaters and jackets in the fall and spring.

MAKE IT WORK

Answer the questions.

What season is it now? _____

What are people wearing today? _____

What season is usually cold? _____

What do people usually wear when it's cold? _____



SHE CAN PLAY THE PIANO VERY WELL.

Affirmative Statements

Can

He **can play** the piano. She **can play** the piano very well.
They



PRACTICE

Make new sentences with *can*.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Andy can swim. | In fact, <u>he can swim very well.</u> |
| 2. Brian and Carmen can ski. | In fact, _____ |
| 3. Carmen can ice-skate. | In fact, _____ |
| 4. Linda can ride a bicycle. | In fact, _____ |
| 5. Brian and Carmen can
play golf. | In fact, _____ |
| 6. Andy can play baseball. | In fact, _____ |
| 7. Carmen can play the piano. | In fact, _____ |
| 8. Brian and Carmen can dance. | In fact, _____ |
| 9. Brian can play the guitar. | In fact, _____ |
| 10. Carmen can play tennis. | In fact, _____ |
| 11. Brian and Carmen can
play chess. | In fact, _____ |
| 12. Brian can cook. | In fact, _____ |

MAKE IT WORK

Answer the question.

What can you do very well? _____

New Words: ice-skate



ski



Note: Use *in fact* to say something in a stronger way.

SHE CAN'T DANCE.

Negative Statements

Can

She ~~can~~ lift sixty pounds.
contraction: ~~can't~~ = cannot



He **can't** lift sixty pounds.



PRACTICE

Make sentences with *can't*.



1. *She can't dance.*



2. _____



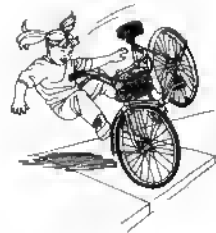
3. _____



4. _____



5. _____



6. _____

MAKE IT WORK

Answer the question.

What can't you do very well? _____

THESE SHOES ARE TOO NARROW.

Too and Very

Can

These shoes are **too** narrow. I can't wear them.
These shoes are **very** wide, but I can wear them.



wide



narrow



tight



loose

Note: Use *too* and *very* before adjectives: *too* short.
very long.

PRACTICE

Fill in the blanks with *too* or *very*.

1. This blouse is too small. I can't wear it.
2. This skirt is _____ short, but I can wear it.
3. This dress is _____ big. I can't wear it.
4. These shoes are _____ long, but I can wear them.
5. These shoes are _____ narrow. I can't wear them.
6. This belt is _____ short. I can't wear it.
7. This hat is _____ small. I can't wear it.
8. These pants are _____ long, but I can wear them.
9. These pants are _____ tight. I can't wear them.
10. These pants are _____ loose. I can't wear them.
11. This shirt is _____ big, but I can wear it.
12. These gloves are _____ tight. I can't wear them.

MAKE IT WORK

Look at the picture and tell what's wrong.



IT'S TOO HEAVY.

Too and Very

Can



It's **too** heavy.



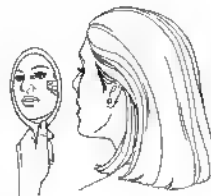
It's **very** heavy.

PRACTICE

Make sentences with *too* or *very*.



1. It's too heavy.
(heavy)



2. _____
(beautiful)



3. _____
(short)



4. _____
(expensive)



5. _____
(happy)



6. _____
(strong)

MAKE IT WORK

Fill in the blanks. Tell about yourself.

I'm too _____.

I'm very _____.



CAN YOU LIFT THE COUCH? NO, I CAN'T.

Negative and Affirmative Short Answers

Con



CAN YOU LIFT THE COUCH? NO, I CAN'T.

Can you lift the couch?

No, I can't.

Can you carry the end table?

Yes, I can.



PRACTICE

Look at the picture on page 110. Then answer the questions with short answers. Tell about yourself.

No, I can't.

1. Can you lift the bookcase?
2. Can you lift the couch?
3. Can you lift the coffee table?
4. Can you lift the armchair?
5. Can you lift the end table?
6. Can you lift the piano?
7. Can you lift the lamp?
8. Can you carry the lamp?
9. Can you carry the couch?
10. Can you carry the large plant?
11. Can you carry the stereo?
12. Can you carry the box?
13. Can you carry the armchair?
14. Can you carry the rug?

MAKE IT WORK

Answer the questions.

Can you type?

Can you type 100 words a minute?

Can you run?

Can you run a mile in five minutes?

Equivalent: .62 mile = one kilometer

I CAN'T MOVE THIS BOX. CAN YOU MOVE IT?

Yes-No Questions

Can

I can't move this box.
Can you move it?



move



lift

I can't move these boxes.
Can you move them?



carry



reach

PRACTICE

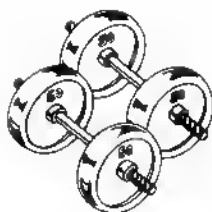
Make questions with *can*.

1. I can't find the keys.
2. I can't move the piano.
3. I can't lift these boxes.
4. I can't open this window.
5. I can't close this drawer.
6. I can't carry these pictures.
7. I can't reach the top shelf.
8. I can't lift these plants.
9. I can't find the dictionary.
10. I can't carry these books.

Can you find them?

MAKE IT WORK

Look at the pictures. Then ask a classmate two questions with *can*.



Equivalent: one pound = .45 kilogram



I CAN SKI BUT NOT VERY WELL.

Review: Can

- | | | |
|---|-------|------------------------|
| I | can't | ice-skate. |
| I | can | ski but not very well. |
| I | can | play tennis very well. |

PRACTICE

A. Look at the list below. Then name some things you can't do at all. Use contractions.

ice-skate	play the piano	sing
play tennis	play the guitar	draw
play golf	play chess	cook
play soccer	drive a car	dance
ski	ride a bicycle	

1. I can't ice skate.
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

B. Look at the list again. Now name some things you can do, telling how well you can do each one.

6. I can swim but not very well. OR I can swim very well.
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

MAKE IT WORK

Tell how well you can do the following things.

- speak English _____
- understand English _____
- write English _____
- read English _____



THE BEACHES WERE BEAUTIFUL.

Affirmative Statements

Post of Verb To Be

John was in Puerto Rico last week.

The weather

was

 warm.

The beaches

were

 beautiful.

Note: Use the past tense for actions that happened yesterday, last week, last month.

PRACTICE

Fill in the blanks with was or were.

1. John was in Puerto Rico last week.
2. He _____ there for five days.
3. Puerto Rico _____ beautiful.
4. The beaches _____ nice.
5. Old San Juan _____ interesting.
6. The old churches _____ beautiful.
7. The restaurants in Puerto Rico _____ excellent.
8. The people _____ friendly.
9. The weather _____ warm and sunny all week.
10. John's hotel _____ modern.
11. His hotel room _____ very clean.
12. All in all, it _____ a wonderful trip.

MAKE IT WORK

Tell about your last trip to a city.

Was it a good trip? a wonderful trip? a terrible trip?

Was the city beautiful? interesting? boring?

Was the weather nice? warm? sunny? cloudy? cold?

Were the restaurants good? excellent? fair? bad? expensive?

Were the people friendly? helpful? nice? rude?

I was in _____. It was a _____

trip. The city _____

THE WEATHER WASN'T NICE.

Negative Statements

Post of Verb To Be

The weather was nice.
The weather **wasn't** nice.

The beaches were nice.
The beaches **weren't** nice.

contractions: wasn't = was not weren't = were not

PRACTICE

Tell about Marie's vacation. Make negative sentences. Use contractions.

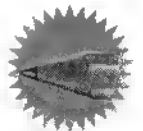
John was on vacation last week.

Marie was on vacation last week.

1. John's vacation was interesting. Marie's vacation wasn't interesting.
2. The beaches were nice. _____
3. They were clean. _____
4. The bus tour was interesting. _____
5. The city was very pretty. _____
6. The restaurants were very good. _____
7. The people were friendly. _____
8. They were very helpful. _____
9. The weather was nice. _____
10. It was warm and sunny. _____
11. John's hotel was large. _____
12. It was new and modern. _____
13. It was on the beach. _____
14. His room was very clean. _____

MAKE IT WORK

Name three negative things about your last vacation.



WAS IT SUNNY?

Yes-No Questions

Past of Verb To Be

The weather was nice.
Was it _____ sunny?

The beaches were beautiful.
Were they _____ clean?

PRACTICE

Make questions.

The beaches were beautiful.

1. (clean) Were they clean?

2. (safe) _____

3. (crowded) _____

The restaurants were good.

4. (expensive) _____

The weather was nice.

5. (sunny) _____

6. (warm) _____

7. (hot) _____

The people were nice.

8. (helpful) _____

9. (friendly) _____

The hotel was large.

10. (modern) _____

11. (old) _____

12. (on the beach) _____

13. (near the beach) _____

The hotel rooms were clean.

14. (large) _____

15. (expensive) _____

The bus tour was expensive.

16. (interesting) _____

WERE MARIA AND PEDRO AT THE MOVIES? NO, THEY WEREN'T.

Negative and Affirmative Short Answers

Past of Verb To Be



Oscar



Gloria



Alfonsa, Pedra, Maria

Was Oscar at church yesterday?
Was Oscar at school yesterday?
Were Maria and Pedra at the movies?
Were Maria and Pedra at the zoo?

No, he wasn't.
Yes, he was.
No, they weren't.
Yes, they were.

PRACTICE

Look at the pictures above. Then answer the questions with short answers.

1. Was Oscar at work yesterday? No, he wasn't.
2. Was Oscar at school? _____
3. Was Gloria at school? _____
4. Was Gloria at the laundromat? _____
5. Was Alfonso at the laundromat? _____
6. Was Alfonso at the zoo? _____
7. Was Maria at the movies? _____
8. Were Alfonso and Maria at the movies? _____
9. Were Alfonso and Maria at the zoo? _____
10. Was Pedro at the zoo? _____
11. Were Pedro, Alfonso, and Maria at the zoo? _____
12. Were Oscar and Gloria at the zoo? _____

MAKE IT WORK

Answer the questions.

Were you at home yesterday? _____

Were you at work? _____

WE WERE AT SCHOOL.

No Article with *Home, Church, School, Work*

Post of Verb To Be

I		at	the	store.
He	was	at	the	movies.
She		at	the	zoo.
You		at		home.
We	were	at		school.
They		at		work.
		at		church.

Note: Do not use *the* with *at home, at school, at work, or at church.*

PRACTICE

Answer the questions.

1. Where were you yesterday? (I) I was at home.
2. Where were they yesterday? _____ zoo.
3. Where was he yesterday? _____ work.
4. Where were you yesterday? (We) _____ store.
5. Where were they last night? _____ movies.
6. Where was he yesterday? _____ church.
7. Where were you yesterday? (I) _____ school.
8. Where were they last night? _____ library.
9. Where was she last night? _____ work.
10. Where were you last night? (We) _____ laundromat.
11. Where was he last night? _____ home.
12. Where were you yesterday? (I) _____ park.

MAKE IT WORK

Answer the question. Tell about yourself.

■ I called you last Sunday, but you weren't at home. Where were you?



I WAS BORN ON JUNE 28.

Was Born and Were Born

Singer Julio Iglesias **was born** on June 28.
Singers Julio Iglesias and Bruce Springsteen **were born** on September 23.

PRACTICE

Fill in the blanks with *was born* or *were born*.

1. Actor Mel Gibson and actress Victoria Principal were born on January 3.
2. Actor Burt Reynolds _____ on February 11.
3. Actress Elizabeth Taylor _____ on February 27.
4. Comedian Billy Crystal and Prince Albert of Monaco _____ on March 14.
5. Singer Liza Minnelli _____ on March 12.
6. Actress Glenn Close and actor Bruce Willis _____ on March 19.
7. Actor William Hurt _____ on March 20.
8. Comedian Eddie Murphy and actor Marlon Brando _____ on April 3.
9. Actress Joan Collins _____ on May 23.
10. Singer Michael Jackson _____ on August 29.
11. Singers Julio Iglesias and Bruce Springsteen _____ on September 23.
12. Soccer player Pél  and comedian Johnny Carson _____ on October 23.
13. Newscaster Dan Rather _____ on October 31.
14. Singer John Denver _____ on December 31.

MAKE IT WORK

Answer the questions. If necessary, see the Appendix for months.

When were you born? _____

Where were you born? _____



AKIRA AND I WERE BORN IN JUNE.

Prepositions of Time: *In* and *On*

Was Born and Were Born

I was born	on	June 28.
Akiro and I were born	in	June.
Rofoel and Louise were born	in	1955.

Note: Use *on* for dates: on June 28.

Use *in* for months and years: in 1955, in June.

PRACTICE

Fill in the blanks with *in* or *on*.

1. Actress Elizabeth Taylor was born in 1932.
2. Tennis player Jimmy Connors was born _____ September 2.
3. Real estate developer Donald Trump and singer Paula Abdul were born _____ June.
4. Comedian Eddie Murphy was born in 1962.
5. Actor Tom Cruise was born on July 3.
6. Actor Al Pacino was born in 1940.
7. Baseball player Pete Rose and singer Glen Campbell were born in April.
8. Singer and actress Barbra Streisand was born on April 24.
9. Actress and singer Cher was born in 1946.
10. Actor Bruce Willis was born _____ March 19.
11. Actor Dustin Hoffman was born _____ 1938.
12. Comedian Billy Crystal and singer Liza Minnelli were born in March.

MAKE IT WORK

Find a classmate who was born in the same month or year as you were. Then write about yourself and your classmate.

I STAYED AT HOME LAST SATURDAY NIGHT.

Affirmative Statements

Past of Regular Verbs and the Irregular Verb To Go

I		
She	stayed	at home last Saturday night.
He	went	to bed early last Saturday night.
They		

Note: Add *d* or *ed* to form the past tense: stay + ed = stayed.
dance + d = danced.

irregular past tense verb: go-went

PRACTICE

Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb.

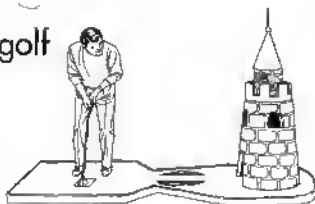
- (go) Chang went to bed early last Saturday night.
- (work) Loi worked late.
- (watch) Rosa and her husband watched TV.
- (play) Bob and Florie played miniature golf.
- (listen) Rafael listened to music.
- (go) John and Marie went to the movies.
- (dance) Mohsen and his friends danced until 11:00 last Saturday night.
- (visit) Julia visited friends.
- (exercise) Gloria and Oscar exercised at a health club.
- (stay/relax) Louise and Raymond stayed at home and relaxed.
- (go) Anna went to a party.
- (play) Akira played video games.

MAKE IT WORK

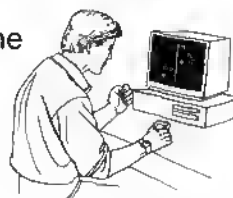
Answer the question.

What did you do last Saturday night? I played miniature golf last Saturday night.
I played video games.

New Words: miniature golf



video game



SHE STUDIED MATH IN HIGH SCHOOL.

Affirmative Statements

Past of Regular Verbs, Past of *Ta Be*

Résumé

Diane Peterson
1120 Creek Drive
Los Angeles, California 90069
Telephone: (310) 555-5422

WORK EXPERIENCE

2/90-PRESENT	Cashier Economy Drugstore Los Angeles, California
2/76-2/90	Cashier Garden Café Los Angeles, California
1/73-12/75	Waitress Big Tree Restaurant Eugene, Oregon

EDUCATION

Golden State High School Los Angeles, California	Diploma, June, 1972 Major: Math
--	------------------------------------

• Diploma •

Diane Peterson
completed courses and
graduated from Golden State High School.

Note: 2/90 = February 1990

New Words: high school = a school including grades nine through twelve
diploma

SHE STUDIED MATH IN HIGH SCHOOL.

She studied math in high school.

Note: For verbs ending in a consonant + y, drop the y and add ied.

study = study/ied

apply = apply/ied

For verbs ending in a vowel + y, add ed.

enjoy = enjoyed

play = played

A E I O U

irregular past tense verb: is/are was/were

PRACTICE

Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb.

1. (attended) Diane Peterson attended Golden State High School.
2. (graduate) She graduated from high school in 1972.
3. (study) She studied math in high school. X
4. (be) At first, she was a waitress.
5. (work) She worked at Big Tree Restaurant.
6. (start) She started her job in 1973.
7. (live) She lived in Eugene, Oregon.
8. (move) In 1976, she moved back to California.
9. (work) She worked at Garden Café.
10. (be) She was a cashier.
11. (stay) She stayed at that job for 14 years.
12. (change) In 1990, she changed jobs.

Now she works for Economy Drugstore.

MAKE IT WORK

Tell about your education and work experience.

At first, _____

Now I'm studying English in Bramhallthorpe

English as second language

DID SHE SIGN THE APPLICATION? NO, SHE DIDN'T.

Negative and Affirmative Short Answers

Past of Regular Verbs

APPLICATION			
Please use a pen.			
Please print.			
1. <u>Peterson</u>	<u>Diane</u>		
Last name	First	Middle	
2. <u>1120 Creek Drive</u>	<u>Los Angeles</u>	<u>California</u>	
Address	City	State	Zip Code
3. Telephone number	<u>555-5422</u>		
	Area Code		
4. Country of	a) <u>USA</u>	b) _____	
	Birth	Citizenship	
5. Date of Birth:	<u>Oct</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>1954</u>
	Month	Day	Year
6. Check one:			
Sex:	<input type="checkbox"/> Male	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Female	
7. Check one:			
	<input type="checkbox"/> Married.	<input type="checkbox"/> Single	
8. Do you have any physical disability or health problem?			
a)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	
b) If yes, please explain:	_____		
9. In case of emergency, please contact:			
Name	<u>Dorothy Peterson</u>		
Relation:	<u>Mother</u>		
Address:	<u>Los Angeles, California 90969</u>		
Telephone:	<u>(310) 555-6784</u>		
Signature of Applicant		Date	

DID SHE SIGN THE APPLICATION? NO, SHE DIDN'T.

Did she fill in her last name?
Did she fill in her middle name?
Contraction: didn't = did not

Yes, she did.
No, she didn't.

PRACTICE

Look at the application on page 124. Then answer the questions with short answers.

1. Did she answer all the questions on the application?
2. Did she fill in her first name?
3. Did she fill in her middle name?
4. Did she write her telephone number?
5. Did she write her area code?
6. Did she fill in number 4a?
7. Did she fill in her date of birth?
8. Did she answer number 8?
9. Did she write her mother's address?
10. Did she write her mother's telephone number?
11. Did she sign the application?
12. Did she fill in the date?

No, she didn't.
Yes, she did.
No, she didn't.
Yes, she did.
No, she didn't.
Yes, she did.
Yes, she did.
Yes, she did.
Yes, she did.
Yes, she did.
No, she didn't.
No, she didn't.

MAKE IT WORK

Write your name and address. Then answer the questions.

Name: _____

Address: _____

Did you write your last name first? _____

Did you write your address, city, and state? _____

Did you write your zip code? _____

SHE DIDN'T USE A PEN.

Negative Statements

Past of Regular Verbs

She _____ used a pencil.

She **didn't use** a pen.

PRACTICE

Make negative sentences.

1. She used a pen. *She didn't use a pen.*
2. She printed. *She didn't print.*
3. She filled in her middle name. *She didn't fill in her middle name.*
4. She filled in her zip code. *She didn't fill in her zip code.*
5. She checked a box for number 7. *She didn't check a box for number 7.*
6. She answered question number 8a. *She didn't answer question number 8a.*
7. She completed number 8b. *She didn't complete number 8b.*
8. She filled in her mother's address. *She didn't fill in her mother's address.*
9. She signed the application. *She didn't sign the application.*
10. She answered all the questions. *She didn't answer all the questions.*

MAKE IT WORK

Sign your name. Then make negative or affirmative sentences about your signature.

Signature

(print) I _____ my signature.

(use) I _____ a pen.

(sign) I _____ my last name first.

(use) I _____ my full name.

HE DIDN'T LIVE WITH HIS UNCLE. HE LIVED WITH HIS BROTHER.

Negative and Affirmative Statements

Past of Regular Verbs, Simple Present

He	didn't live	with his uncle.
He	lived	with his brother.

PRACTICE

Read the story. Then correct the sentences below. Write a negative sentence and an affirmative sentence. Use contractions whenever possible.

Loi Van Ha was born in Vietnam in 1970. He started school when he was seven. He arrived in the United States when he was 13. At first he lived with his brother in Los Angeles. He attended high school in Los Angeles, and he worked in a gas station after school in the afternoon. He graduated from high school in 1990. After he graduated from high school, he studied auto mechanics at night. Then he changed jobs. Now he is a mechanic. He works at Quality Garage in Los Angeles. He lives in an apartment in Garden Grove.

1. Loi was born in China.

He wasn't born in China.

He was born in Vietnam.

2. He arrived in the United States when he was seven.

He ~~wasn't~~ arrived ⁱⁿ the United States
when he was seven.

He arrived ⁱⁿ U.S.A when he was 13.

3. He lived with his uncle.

He ~~wasn't~~ live with his uncle
lived.

He was live with his brother.

4. He attended high school in San Francisco.

He ~~wasn't~~ attended high school
in San Francisco.

He ^{to} attended high school
in Los Angeles.

HE DIDN'T LIVE WITH HIS UNCLE. HE LIVED WITH HIS BROTHER.

5. He worked in a factory in the afternoon after school. He didn't work in a factory in the afternoon after school.
He worked in a gas station in the afternoon after school.
6. He graduated from high school in 1970. He didn't graduate ^{from} high school in 1970.
He graduated high school in 1990.
from
7. He studied accounting at night. He didn't study accounting at night.
He studied auto mechanics at night.
Now he's an accountant.
8. Now he's an accountant. He wasn't an accountant.
He ^{is a} medic.
9. He works in a factory. He doesn't work in a factory.
He works at Quality Garage.
10. He lives in Los Angeles. He doesn't live in Los Angeles.
He lives in Garden Grove.

MAKE IT WORK

Tell about yourself.

I was born in Yorkton on April 6, 1966.

I started school when I was 7 years old.

I studied music at school from 1971 to 1984.
I graduated from Yorkton.

WHEN DID YOU ARRIVE IN THE UNITED STATES?

Questions with *When, Where, Who, What*

Post of Regular Verbs, Post of To Be, Simple Present

When did you **arrive** in the United States?

I arrived in the United States two years ago.

PRACTICE

Look at the chart. Write some questions you would like to ask a classmate.

What			born?
Where	were	you	start school?
When	did		arrive in the United States?
Who	do		live with at first?
			attend high school?
			graduate from high school?
			study in school?
			do now?
			work now?
			live now?

1. *Where were you born?*
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

MAKE IT WORK

Correct Mohsen's English. Then rewrite the dialogue.

■ Mohsen: Where you attended
high school, Loi?

□ Loi: In Los Angeles.

■ Mohsen: _____

□ Loi: In Los Angeles.

HOW LONG DID HE WORK FOR NATIONAL BANK?

Questions with *When* and *How Long*

Post of Regular Verbs

When
How long

He worked for ABC Company.
did he work for ABC Company?
did he work for ABC Company?

PRACTICE

Make questions with *when* and *how long*.

- | | |
|------------------------------|--|
| He worked for ABC Company. | 1. <u>When did he work for ABC Company?</u> |
| | 2. <u>How long did he work for ABC Company?</u> |
| I lived in New York. | 3. <u>When did you live in New York?</u> |
| | 4. <u>How long did you live in New York?</u> |
| She studied in France. | 5. <u>When did she study in France?</u> |
| | 6. <u>How long did she study in France?</u> |
| They worked in a hospital. | 7. <u>When did they work in a hospital?</u> |
| | 8. <u>How long did they work in a hospital?</u> |
| He worked for National Bank. | 9. <u>When did he work for National Bank?</u> |
| | 10. <u>How long did he work for National Bank?</u> |
| We lived in England. | 11. <u>When did you live in England?</u> |
| | 12. <u>How long did you live in England?</u> |
| I worked as a sales clerk. | 13. <u>When did I work as a sales clerk?</u> |
| | 14. <u>How long did I work as a sales clerk?</u> |
| She attended college. | 15. <u>When did she attend college?</u> |
| | 16. <u>How long did she attend college?</u> |
| They studied English. | 17. <u>When did they study English?</u> |
| | 18. <u>How long did they study English?</u> |
| We lived in Texas. | 19. <u>When did we live in Texas?</u> |
| | 20. <u>How long did we live in Texas?</u> |

AT 11:30, MOHSEN WATCHED THE LATE SHOW ON TV.

Review: Past, Past of To Be

Mohsen does all the things he enjoys every Saturday.

Mohsen **did** all the things he **enjoyed** last Saturday.

irregular past tense verbs:	present	past
	go	went
	does/do	did
	is/are	was/were

PRACTICE

Read the sentences below. Then rewrite them. Tell what Mohsen did last Saturday. Change go to went and doesn't to didn't.

Mohsen does all the things he enjoys every Saturday. It's his day off. In the morning, he doesn't get up until noon. In the afternoon, he plays tennis. In the evening, he cooks all of his favorite foods, and he invites his friends to dinner at his house. After dinner, Mohsen and his friends go to a dance at The Red Carpet. They stay there until 11:00 p.m. At 11:30, Mohsen watches The Late Show on TV. Finally, at 12:30, he goes to bed.

Mohsen did all the things he enjoyed last Saturday.

It was his day off. In the morning, he didn't get up until noon.
In the afternoon, he played tennis. In the evening, he cooked
all of his favorite foods and he invited his friends to dinner
at his house. After dinner, Mohsen and his friends went to a
dance at The Red Carpet. They stayed there until 11:00 p.m.
At 11:30, Mohsen watched The Late Show on TV. Finally, at
12:30 he went to bed.

YESTERDAY HE WAS IN MIAMI. TOMORROW HE'S GOING TO FLY TO CHICAGO.

Contrast: Past, Present Continuous, Future with Going To

Tonight the president
Yesterday he
Tomorrow he's,

is
was
going to be

in New York.
in Miami.
in Chicago.



PRACTICE

Fill in the blanks with the correct tense, using contractions whenever possible. Read the entire news report before you begin.

Good evening. I'm Connie Rivera, and this is the evening news. Tonight the president 's going to be (1. be) in New York. Right now, he is meeting (2. meet) is with the mayor of New York. Yesterday, he was (3. be) in Miami. He talked (4. talk) to the mayor of Miami. Tomorrow he is going to fly (5. fly) to Chicago. He is going to talk (6. talk) to the mayor of Chicago next Monday.

Singer Tomás Tomás died (7. die) last night at his home in Los Angeles. He was (8. be) 82. He was (9. be) born in Spain, and later he was live (10. live) in the United States. In 1980, he had (11. have) six records on the "Top Ten" chart. And movie actress Lena Little and actor Dick Stone are engaged. They are going to get (12. get) married next month.

In tennis last night, Henry Waterson played (13. play) Mike Wong. Waterson was (14. be) the winner, 6-4, 6-4, 6-2. Tomorrow Waterson is going to play (15. play) José Garcia from Mexico.

YESTERDAY HE WAS IN MIAMI. TOMORROW HE'S GOING TO FLY TO CHICAGO.

The weather yesterday was cloudy and cool. It
(16. be)

rained in Chicago yesterday. Right now the temperature
(17. rain)

is 64 degrees, and it is raining now. Tomorrow the
(18. be) (19. rain)

rain is going to continue in Chicago. The temperature for the next few days
(20. continue)

are going to cool with a low of 58 degrees.
(21. be)

I'm Connie Rivera reporting for Channel 30. Good night.

MAKE IT WORK

Answer the questions about the news report.

Where is the president tonight?

Who died last night?

Who's going to get married?

Who did Henry Waterson play last night?

What's the weather going to be like in Chicago tomorrow?

New Words:

mayor = leader of a city or town
engaged = promised to be married
die = stop living

WE'RE STAYING AT THE EXCELSIOR HOTEL.

Contrast: Post, Present Continuous, Future with *Going To*

We	're	staying
We		stayed
We	're going to	stay

at the Excelsior Hotel.

at the Excelsior Hotel last year.

at the Excelsior Hotel next year.

PRACTICE

Fill in the blanks with the correct tense using contractions whenever possible. Read the entire letter before you begin.

Dear Mom and Dad,

We're in New York now. There is so much to see. We're exhausted, but we are having ^{1. have} a wonderful time. Right now Bruce is sleeping ^{2. sleep}, and I am writing ^{3. write} this letter to you. We are staying ^{4. stay} at a hotel near Fifth Avenue. Yesterday we walked ^{5. walk} along Fifth Avenue and looked at ^{6. look} all the beautiful stores. We also visited ^{7. visit} the World Trade Center yesterday. Tonight we are eating ^{8. eat} dinner at the Russian Tea Room. Tomorrow we are taking ^{9. take} a bus tour of the city. On Friday, we will see ^{10. see} the Statue of Liberty. Wish you were here.

Love,
Susan

MAKE IT WORK

Answer the questions.

What city did you visit on your last vacation? _____

What city are you going to visit on your next vacation? _____

APPENDIX

Numbers

0 - zero	21 - twenty-one
1 - one	22 - twenty-two
2 - two	30 - thirty
3 - three	31 - thirty-one
4 - four	40 - forty
5 - five	50 - fifty
6 - six	60 - sixty
7 - seven	70 - seventy
8 - eight	80 - eighty
9 - nine	90 - ninety
10 - ten	100 - one hundred
11 - eleven	151 - one hundred fifty-one
12 - twelve	200 - two hundred
13 - thirteen	300 - three hundred
14 - fourteen	400 - four hundred
15 - fifteen	500 - five hundred
16 - sixteen	600 - six hundred
17 - seventeen	700 - seven hundred
18 - eighteen	800 - eight hundred
19 - nineteen	900 - nine hundred
20 - twenty	1,000 - one thousand

Days of the Week

Sunday
Monday
Tuesday
Wednesday
Thursday
Friday
Saturday

Months of the Year

January	July
February	August
March	September
April	October
May	November
June	December

ANSWERS TO EXERCISES

Page 1

2. 's
3. 're
4. 's
5. 'm
6. 're
7. 's
8. 's
9. 're
10. 'm
11. 's
12. 're

Page 2

2. She's from Greece.
3. He's from Colombia.
4. He's from Italy.
5. She's from Canada.
6. She's from France.
7. He's from Egypt.
8. He's from Japan.
9. She's from Brazil.
10. He's from China.

Page 3

2. Her middle name is Helen.
3. Her last name is Peterson.
4. His last name is Peterson.
5. His first name is Leonard.
6. Your first name is Brian.
7. Your last name is Burns.
8. His first name is John.
9. His last name is Burns.
10. His middle name is Christopher.
11. Her last name is Burns.
12. Her first name is Barbara.

Page 4 & 5

2. Susan's (or Diane's)
3. Dorothy's (or Leonard's)
4. Leonard's (or Dorothy's)
5. Susan's
6. Bruce's
7. Susan's
8. Susan's (or Bruce's)
9. Susan's (or Bruce's)
10. John's (or Brian's)
11. Brian's (or John's)
12. Barbara's (or Brian's)
13. John's (or Brian's or Barbara's)
14. John's (or Brian's or Barbara's)
15. John's (or Brian's or Barbara's)

Pages 6 & 7

2. He's heavy.
3. He's old (middle-aged).
4. It's short.
5. It's straight.
6. She's thin.
7. She's tall.
8. It's long.
9. It's curly.
10. He's young.
11. He's heavy.
12. He's short.

Pages 8 & 9

2. a
3. an
4. a
5. an
6. a
7. a
8. a
9. an
10. a
11. a
12. an
13. a
14. an
15. an
16. a
17. a
18. an
19. a
20. a

Page 10

2. She's a bad waitress.
3. She's a busy hairdresser.
4. He's a good teacher.
5. She's a hardworking nurse.
6. He's a lazy mechanic.
7. She's a busy secretary.
8. He's a bad manager.
9. She's a famous lawyer.
10. He's a hardworking salesperson.
11. She's a friendly receptionist.
12. He's a famous doctor.

Page 11

2. It's an easy job.
3. It's a difficult job.
4. It's an important job.
5. It's an interesting job.

6. It's a tiring job.
7. It's a boring occupation.
8. It's an exciting occupation.
9. It's a dangerous occupation.
10. It's an excellent occupation.
11. It's a terrible occupation.
12. It's a stressful occupation.

Page 12

Individual answers. Some possible answers are:

2. New York is an expensive city.
3. Los Angeles is a modern city.
4. London is a famous city.
5. Paris is a beautiful city.
6. Rome is an important city.
7. Madrid is an interesting city.
8. Mexico City is an exciting city.

Page 13

Her maiden name is Blanca. She's married, and her last name is Sánchez. Her husband is a dentist. Her father is an accountant, and her mother is a housewife. She's an interior decorator. She's also an ESL student. She's from Madrid.

Page 14

2. is, is
3. are
4. am, is
5. are
6. are, is
7. are
8. is, is
9. are
10. is, is
11. are
12. is, are

Page 15

2. They're Chinese.
3. We're Japanese.
4. She's Brazilian.
5. We're Egyptian.
6. He's Italian.
7. They're Canadian.
8. She's Mexican.
9. He's Colombian.
10. She's English.
11. We're French.

12. He's American.
13. They're Spanish.
14. They're Greek.

Page 16

2. His native language is Vietnamese.
3. Your native language is Spanish.
4. Her native language is Spanish.
5. His native language is Spanish.
6. Our native language is English.
7. My native language is English.
8. Your native language is Italian.
9. Their native language is French.
10. My native language is French.
11. Our native language is Japanese.
12. Her native language is Greek.

Page 17

2. They're cashiers.
3. They're managers.
4. They're lawyers.
5. They're ushers.
6. They're artists.
7. They're nurses.
8. They're doctors.
9. They're hairdressers.
10. They're engineers.
11. They're teachers.
12. They're dentists.

Make It Work.

He's a doctor. She's a doctor.

Possible answer:

They're doctors.

Page 18

2. They're interesting occupations.
3. We're experienced engineers.
4. They're difficult jobs.
5. You're busy receptionists.
6. They're bad waiters.
7. We're good cashiers.
8. You're excellent hairdressers.
9. They're important jobs.
10. They're famous actors.

11. They're intelligent students.
12. They're stressful jobs.

Make It Work.

Tom Cruise and Kevin Costner are good (famous/excellent) actors.

Page 19

2. Are you good accountants?
3. Is he a good cashier?
4. Is she a good hairdresser?
5. Are you a good secretary?
6. Is she a good nurse?
7. Are they good lawyers?
8. Are you good electricians?
9. Is he a good mechanic?
10. Are you good doctors?
11. Are they good dentists?
12. Are you a good interior decorator?

Make It Work.

Is she a good hairdresser?

Page 20

2. Is he from
3. Is she from
4. Are they from
5. Is she from
6. Is he from
7. Are they from
8. Is she from
9. Are they from
10. Is she from
11. Are they from
12. Is she from

Make It Work

Oh, Are you from Tokyo?

Page 21

2. No. She isn't here right now.
3. No. They aren't here right now.
4. No. She isn't here right now.
5. No. They aren't here right now.
6. No. He isn't here right now.
7. No. They aren't here right now.
8. No. They aren't here right now.
9. No. She isn't here right now.
10. No. He isn't here right now.

Make It Work.

No. She isn't here right now.

No. I'm sorry. Her husband isn't here right now either.

Page 22

2. aren't
3. is
4. are
5. is
6. isn't
7. isn't
8. is
9. aren't
10. are

Pages 23 & 24

2. Yes, he is.
3. No, he isn't.
4. No, you aren't.
5. Yes, you are.
6. Yes, you are.
7. No, they aren't.
8. Yes, they are.
9. No, he isn't.
10. Yes, she is.
11. No, she isn't.
12. No, she isn't.
13. Yes, she is.
14. No, she isn't.
15. No, she isn't.
16. Yes, they are.
17. Yes, he is.
18. No, she isn't.
19. Yes, they are.
20. No, they aren't.
21. No, she isn't.
22. Yes, he is.

Make It Work.

Individual answers. Possible answers are:

No, I'm not.

Yes, I am.

Page 25

2. My name is Marie Du Lac.
3. Are you from the United States?
4. No, I'm not. I am from Canada.
5. Are you from Montreal?
6. No, I'm not. I am from Quebec?
7. Quebec is a beautiful city. Are you French?
8. I am Canadian. My native language is French.
9. Are you American?
10. Yes, I am. I'm from Los Angeles.

Pages 26 & 27

2. It's eight ten.
3. It's one twenty.
4. It's five thirty.
5. It's nine fifty.
6. It's three forty-five.
7. It's four fifteen.
8. It's eleven a'clock.
9. It's six thirty-five.
10. It's twelve thirty.

Page 28

2. He's never late for work.
3. He's sometimes early.
4. At his office, he's usually busy.
5. He's often tired, too.
6. But he's rarely angry.
7. He's usually nice to his patients.
8. His patients are sometimes nervous.
9. But Dr. Lau is never nervous.
10. He's always friendly to everyone.

Page 29

2. Fifteen and 76/100—
3. Thirty-nine and 95/100—
4. Nineteen and 99/100—
5. Forty-five and 80/100—
6. Fifty and 80/100—
7. Ninety-two and 75/100—
8. Sixty-three and 54/100—
9. Eighty-eight and 99/100—
10. Seventy-four and 80/100—

Make It Work.

Twenty-eight and 07/100—

Pages 30 & 31

2. forks
3. napkins
4. dishes
5. pans
6. glasses
7. cups
8. plates
9. hairbrushes
10. trays
11. chairs
12. couches
13. toasters
14. jewelry boxes
15. blankets
16. clocks
17. watches
18. purses

19. dresses

20. shirts

Page 32

2. peaches
3. strawberries
4. bananas
5. cherries
6. oranges
7. tomatoes
8. radishes
9. carrots
10. potatoes

Page 33

2. women
3. ladies
4. boys
5. construction workers
6. children
7. babies
8. nurses
9. girls
10. waitresses

Make It Work.

shoes for women (ladies)

Page 34

2. That's
3. This is
4. This is
5. That's
6. That's
7. This is
8. That's

Page 35

2. Are these your credit cards?
3. Are those your books?
4. Are these your pens?
5. Are these your glasses?
6. Are those your keys?

Make It Work.

Are these your gloves?

Page 36

2. That tie is on sale.
3. Those slacks are on sale.
4. That jacket is on sale.
5. Those shoes are on sale.
6. Those jeans are on sale.
7. That blouse is on sale.
8. That skirt is on sale.
9. Those boots are on sale.
10. Those socks are on sale.

Page 37

2. Those jackets are nice.
3. These T-shirts are great.
4. These wallets are pretty.
5. Those purses are nice.
6. Those sweaters are beautiful.
7. Those ties are pretty.
8. These coats are ugly.
9. Those shirts are nice.
10. Those blouses are pretty.
11. These dresses are beautiful.
12. These hats are great.

Make It Work.

Possible answers:

Those gloves are pretty.

(beautiful, nice)

Those shoes are nice.

(beautiful)

Page 38

2. How much is it?
3. How much is it?
4. How much are they?
5. How much are they?
6. How much is it?
7. How much are they?
8. How much are they?
9. How much is it?
10. How much is it?
11. How much are they?
12. How much is it?

Make It Work.

How much are they?

How much is it?

How much are they?

Page 39

2. Who
3. Where
4. What time
5. Who
6. What time
7. Where
8. What class
9. What class
10. Who
11. What time
12. Who
13. What class
14. Where

Page 40

- Where is his class?
- What time is his class?
- Who is his teacher?
- What class is he in?
- Who is his teacher?
- What time is his class?
- Where is his class?
- What class is she in?
- Who is her instructor (teacher)?
- Where is her class?
- What time is her class?

Page 41

Individual answers.

Page 42

- 'm
- are
- 're
- is
- 'm
- is
- is
- 're
- is
- is
- 's
- are
- is
- is
- 're
- is
- 's

Page 43

- an
- in
- on
- in
- an
- in
- in
- on
- in
- in
- in
- on
- in

Make It Work.

an

Pages 44 & 45

- There's
- There's

- There are
- There's
- There's
- There's
- There are
- There's
- There are
- There's
- There's
- There's
- There's
- There's

Page 46

- the
- the
- a
- the
- a
- the
- a
- the
- a
- the
- a
- a

Make It Work.

Is there a dishwasher in the kitchen?
Yes. The dishwasher is right over there.

Page 47

- Is there a dishwasher in the kitchen?
- Are there counters in the kitchen?
- Are there electrical outlets in the kitchen?
- Is there a window in the kitchen?
- Is there a washing machine in the kitchen?
- Are there cabinets in the kitchen?
- Is there a shower in the bathroom?
- Are there tiles in the bathroom?
- Is there a bathtub in the bathroom?
- Are there windows in the living room?
- Is there a fireplace in the living room?

Page 48

- Is there a lock on the door?
- Are there lights in the hallways?
- Is there a washing machine in the building?
- Is there a stove in the kitchen?
- Are there closets in the apartment?
- Is there a fire detector in the apartment?
- Are there electrical outlets in the apartment?
- Are there windows in the apartment?
- Is there a shower in the bathroom?

Page 49

- Yes, there is.
- No, there aren't.
- Yes, there is.
- No, there isn't.
- Yes, there are.
- Yes, there are.
- No, there isn't.
- Yes, there are.
- Yes, there is.
- No, there aren't.
- No, there isn't.

Pages 50 & 51

- There are some
- There are some
- There are some
- There's some
- There are some
- There's same
- There are some
- There's same
- There's some
- There are some
- There's some
- There are some
- There's same
- There are some
- There are some
- There's same
- There are some
- There's same

Page 52

- a
- a
- a

6. a
7. some
8. some
9. some
10. a
11. some
12. a
13. a
14. same

Page 53

3. There aren't any glasses on the table.
4. There aren't any napkins on the table.
5. There isn't any meat on the table.
6. There isn't any water on the table.
7. There aren't any vegetables on the table.
8. There isn't any bread on the table.
9. There isn't any soda on the table.
10. There isn't any pepper on the table.
11. There isn't any salt on the table.
12. There aren't any cups on the table.
13. There isn't any coffee on the table.
14. There aren't any spoons on the table.

Page 54

singular countable nouns:

a tomato
a cucumber

plural countable nouns:

French fries
carrots
strawberries

uncountable nouns:

ice cream
orange juice
lettuce
margarine
mayonnaise

Page 55

3. There's a lemon in the refrigerator.
4. There are some carrots in the

refrigerator.

5. There's some milk in the refrigerator.
6. There isn't any cream in the refrigerator.
7. There's a tomato in the refrigerator.
8. There are some strawberries in the refrigerator.
9. There isn't any soda in the refrigerator.
10. There aren't any apples in the refrigerator.
11. There's some mayonnaise in the refrigerator.
12. There's a cucumber in the refrigerator.
13. There are some eggs in the refrigerator.
14. There isn't any coffee in the refrigerator.
15. There aren't any oranges in the refrigerator.
16. There's some orange juice in the refrigerator.

Page 56

2. Is there any soda?
3. Are there any tomatoes?
4. Is there any rice?
5. Is there any milk?
6. Are there any eggs?
7. Are there any napkins?
8. Is there any bread?
9. Is there any coffee?
10. Are there any potatoes?
11. Is there any margarine?
12. Are there any carrots?

Make It Work.

Is there any ice cream?

Are there any strawberries?

Page 57

Individual answers.

Some possible answers are

2. There's a desk in the classroom.
3. There's a book on the desk.
4. There's a bookcase in the classroom.
5. There are some books in the bookcase.
6. There's a wastebasket in the classroom.
7. There are two windows in the classroom.

8. There's a chalkboard in the classroom.
9. There's a clock on the wall.
10. There's a map on the wall.

Pages 58 & 59

2. is eating
3. is reading
4. are playing
5. is sleeping
6. are talking
7. is taking
8. are flying
9. is playing
10. is looking
11. are listening
12. holding
13. is fishing

Page 60

2. 's wearing
3. 's wearing
4. 're carrying
5. 're looking
6. 's wearing
7. 's carrying
8. 's wearing
9. 're holding
10. 're wearing

Page 61

2. smiling
3. drinking
4. having
5. relaxing
6. watching
7. enjoying
8. working
9. standing
10. putting
11. setting
12. smiling
13. frowning
14. getting.

Make It Work.

She's standing.

She's sitting.

Page 62

2. aren't sitting down.
3. isn't drinking soda.
4. aren't drinking soda.
5. isn't relaxing.
6. aren't relaxing.
7. isn't watching television.

8. aren't watching television.
9. isn't smiling.
10. aren't smiling.
11. isn't enjoying the television program.
12. aren't enjoying the television program.
13. isn't having a good time.
14. aren't having a good time.

Page 63

2. She's wearing a skirt.
3. She isn't wearing a jacket.
4. She isn't wearing sneakers.
5. She's wearing a blouse.
6. She's wearing boots.
7. She's wearing a raincoat.
8. She isn't wearing a suit.
9. She isn't carrying (wearing) a briefcase.
10. She isn't wearing an umbrella. (She isn't holding/carrying an umbrella).
11. She isn't wearing a hat.
12. She's wearing a scarf.

Make It Work.

He isn't wearing slacks.

He's wearing a skirt.

He isn't wearing (any) shoes or socks.

Page 64

2. Is she setting the table?
3. Is she eating?
4. Is she getting dinner ready?
5. Is she washing the dishes?
6. Are they watching television?
7. Are they playing cards?
8. Are they listening to the radio?
9. Is she relaxing?
10. Is she sleeping?
11. Is she reading?
12. Is she talking on the telephone?
13. Are they talking?
14. Are they drinking soda?
15. Are they having a good time?

Page 65

2. Yes, they are.
3. No, they aren't.
4. Yes, they are.
5. No, they aren't.
6. Yes, they are.
7. No, he isn't.
8. Yes, she is.

9. No, he isn't.
10. Yes, she is.
11. No, he isn't.
12. Yes, she is.

Make It Work.

Individual answers.

Possible answers are:

Yes, I am.

No, I'm not.

Page 66

2. What's he reading?
A book.
3. What are they doing?
They're cooking.
4. What are they cooking?
Eggs.
5. What are they doing?
They're eating.
6. What are they eating?
Ice cream cones.
7. What's she doing?
She's writing.
8. What's she writing?
A check.

Page 67

2. It's snowing in Montreal.
3. It's windy in Madrid.
4. It's cloudy in Los Angeles.
5. It's raining in London.
6. It's sunny in Athens.
7. It's cloudy in Tokyo.
8. It's snowing in New York.
9. It's raining in Paris.
10. It's sunny in Mexico City.

Page 68

Individual answers:

Some possible answers are:

2. In Mexico City, people are probably getting up.
3. In Bogotá, people are probably eating.
4. In Rio de Janeiro, people are probably working.
5. In London, people are probably eating lunch.
6. In Athens, people are probably working.
7. In Bombay, people are probably eating dinner.
8. In Manila, people are probably watching television.
9. In Tokyo, people are probably

getting ready for bed.

10. In Wellington, people are probably sleeping.

Page 69

2. They're going to play ping-pong (table tennis).
3. She's going to play golf.
4. They're going to play baseball.
5. They're going to play soccer.
6. They're going to play football.

Pages 70 & 71

2. is going to water the flowers.
3. is going to mow the lawn.
4. are going to wash the car.
5. are going to play tennis.
6. is going to ride her bicycle.
7. is going to swim.
8. are going to play baseball.
9. is going to play golf.
10. is going to sit in the sun.

Page 72

2. Yes, she is.
3. No, she isn't.
4. No, they aren't.
5. No, they aren't.
6. Yes, they are.
7. No, she isn't.
8. Yes, she is.
9. No, she isn't.
10. No, they aren't.
11. No, they aren't.
12. Yes, they are.

Page 73

2. isn't going to water the flowers.
3. isn't going to mow the lawn.
4. aren't going to wash the car.
5. aren't going to play tennis.
6. isn't going to ride her bicycle.
7. isn't going to swim.
8. aren't going to play baseball.
9. isn't going to play golf.
10. isn't going to sit in the sun.

Page 74

2. aren't going to run tomorrow.
3. isn't going to exercise tomorrow.
4. aren't going to exercise tomorrow.
5. isn't going to play soccer tomorrow.

- aren't going to play soccer tomorrow.
- isn't going to dance tomorrow.
- aren't going to dance tomorrow.
- isn't going to take a walk tomorrow.
- aren't going to take a walk tomorrow.
- isn't going to work tomorrow.
- aren't going to work tomorrow.

Page 75

- Who is she going to play ping-pong with?
- What time is she going to play ping-pong?
- When is she going to go to the movies?
- Who is she going to go to the movies with?
- What time is she going to go to the movies?
- When is she going to have dinner (with Oscar and Gloria)?
- Who is she going to have dinner with?
- What time is she going to have dinner?
- When is she going to go to Susan's party?
- Who is she going to go to Susan's party with?
- What time is she going to go to Susan's party?

Page 76

so they aren't going to have time to see everything. They're going to take a bus tour of the city. Then they're going to visit the World Trade Center. They're also going to see the Statue of Liberty, but they aren't going to climb the stairs to the top. They're going to eat at some famous restaurants, and they're going to shop on Fifth Avenue. They're going to take their camera. They're going to take a lot of pictures.

Page 77

- 's holding
- 's going to play

- 's taking
- 's listening
- 's going to rain.
- 're going to swim.
- 're wearing
- 's holding
- 's going to take
- 're carrying
- 're standing

Page 78

- ore moving
- is
- 's raining
- is
- 's going to rain
- 's going to be
- 's going to be
- 's going to get
- 's going to be
- 's going to snow.
- 're going to need

Page 79

- across from
- next to
- across from
- between
- next to
- between
- next to
- on
- across from
- next to
- on

Page 80

- The hospital is on the corner, approximately one block from the hospital sign.
 - Individual answers.
- One possible answer is:
- Turn left.
 - Go two blocks.
 - Turn left.
 - Go two blocks.
 - Look for the sign.
 - The bus stop is on the corner.

Page 81

- Don't turn left.
- Don't walk.
- Don't turn around.
- Don't turn right.
- Don't drive in the right lane.

7. Don't stop here.

Page 82

2. I work
3. They work
4. He works
5. We work
6. You work
7. She works
8. I work
9. We work
10. They work
11. They work
12. She works

Page 83

2. stands
3. waits
4. likes
5. goes
6. plays
7. watches, tries
8. chases, catches
9. comes
10. drinks
11. sits, washes
12. goes
13. eats
14. relaxes, sleeps

Page 84

2. in
3. at
4. At
5. in
6. At
7. In
8. At
9. at
10. at
11. at
12. in
13. at
14. at

Page 85

2. He always exercises.
3. He often exercises for two hours.
4. For breakfast, he never drinks coffee.
5. He always drinks milk.
6. He rarely eats too much.
7. He never smokes cigarettes.
8. He never drinks wine.

9. He usually sleeps eight hours at night.
10. He sometimes sleeps nine or ten hours at night.

Page 86

2. She has a headache.
3. He has a toothache.
4. He has a backache.
5. I have an earache.
6. She has a sore throat.
7. I have a sore finger.
8. He has a fever.
9. I have a cough.
10. She has a cold.

Make It Work.

I have a headache.

Page 87

2. has
3. has
4. have
5. have
6. have
7. have
8. has
9. have
10. have

Pages 88 & 89

2. likes his job (at the bank).
3. lives in an apartment (two blocks from the bank).
4. walks to work.
5. goes to school.
6. also has a part-time job.
7. works in her parents' restaurant (at night).
8. lives with her parents (in a house).
9. is a construction worker.
10. He has four children (has a tough job).
11. works in a department store.
12. lives in a house with a big yard (because she has a lot of pets).
13. loves animals.
14. has four dogs and three cats.

Page 90

works in a hospital, and she takes care of her family. She gets up at 5:30 every morning. She cooks breakfast for her son and her

husband. At 6:30 she gets her son, Paco, ready for school. At 7:00 she drives Paco to school. She gets to the hospital at 7:30. She works from 7:30 to 3:30. After work she picks up Paco at school. She goes home, and she cooks dinner. After dinner she does the dishes. On Wednesday evening, she goes to class. After class, she makes lunch for her husband and her son. She sometimes watches television in the evening if she's not too tired. She usually goes to bed at 10:30.

Page 91

Individual questions

Some possible questions are:

2. Do you like your job?
3. Do you go to school?
4. Does your husband (or wife) work?
5. Do you have any children?
6. Do your children live with you?
7. Do your children go to school?
8. Do you have any brothers and sisters?
9. Does your brother (or sister) live with you?
10. Do you have any pets?

Page 92

3. Do they live in Los Angeles?
4. Do they do the same thing every evening?
5. Do they get up at 9:00 at night?
6. Do they go to work at 10:00?
7. Do they work from 11:00 to 7:00?
8. Do they come home from work in the morning?
9. Does Mr. Grass go to bed at 1:00 p.m.?
10. Does Mr. Tong go to bed at 2:00?
11. Is Mr. Tang a night watchman?
12. Does he watch buildings at night?
13. Does he work for a construction company?
14. Is Mr. Gross a night watchman, too?
15. Does he work for a movie

studio?

Page 93

3. Yes, they do.
4. No, they don't.
5. Yes, they do.
6. No, they don't.
7. Yes, they do.
8. No, they don't.
9. Yes, he is.
10. Yes, he does.
11. No, he doesn't.
12. Yes, he does.
13. Yes, he is.
14. Yes, he does.
15. No, he doesn't.

Page 94

2. They don't have breakfast in the morning.
3. They don't go to work at 8:00.
4. They don't get to work at 9:00.
5. They don't work from 9:00 to 5:00.
6. They don't come home in the evening.
7. Mr. Tong doesn't eat dinner in the evening.
8. He doesn't relax at night.
9. He doesn't watch television.
10. He doesn't go to bed at 11:00 at night.
11. Mr. Gross doesn't read at night.
12. He doesn't go to bed at midnight.
13. Mr. Tong and Mr. Gross don't sleep at night.
14. They don't work in the daytime.
15. Night watchmen don't watch buildings in the daytime.

Page 95

doesn't make a lot of money. She and her husband don't live in a big house in Beverly Hills. They don't have a private movie theater in their house. Marie doesn't drive a Rolls Royce. She doesn't wear expensive clothes. She doesn't have a lot of beautiful jewelry. She and her husband don't give a lot of big parties. They don't own an airplane. They don't travel to Spain for their vacations. Marie doesn't have it all.

Page 96

2. has them.
3. have it.
4. has it.
5. have them.
6. has it.
7. have it.
8. has them.
9. have it.
10. has it.
11. have them.
12. has it.

Make It Work.

them. They

Page 97

2. them
3. us
4. her
5. me
6. him
7. them
8. us
9. her
10. him
11. them
12. us

Make It Work.

Please help me.

Page 98

2. I don't know him.
3. she doesn't know us.
4. he doesn't see you.
5. we don't see them.
6. they don't see us.
7. I don't hear her.
8. you don't hear me.
9. I don't hear him.
10. he doesn't understand me.
11. you don't understand them.
12. we don't understand you.

Make It Work.

He, her, she, him.

Page 99

2. in
3. at
4. in
5. at
6. on
7. in
8. on
9. at
10. in
11. at
12. on

13. in
14. on
15. at
16. in

Page 100

2. Where on Flower Street does he live?
3. Where in Hollywood does he work?
4. Where on Doheny Drive does he work?
5. Where in New York do they live?
6. Where on Park Avenue do they live?
7. Where in San Francisco do you work?
8. Where on Market Street do you work?
9. Where in Miami Beach does she live?
10. Where on Atlantic Road does she live?
11. Where in Chicago do you work?
12. Where on Lakeshore Drive do you work?

Make It Work.

Where do you work?

Where on Park Avenue do you work?

Page 101

2. Where does he work?
He works in New York (on Fifth Avenue/at 500 Fifth Avenue).
3. What company does he work for?
He works for Turner and Turner.
4. What does she do?
She's an interior decorator.
5. Where does she work?
She works in Los Angeles (on Sunset Boulevard/at 5116 Sunset Boulevard).
6. What company does she work for?
She works for Home Interiors.
7. What do they do?
They're doctors.
8. Where do they work?
They work in Chicago. (on Lake

Drive/at 2400 Lake Drive).

9. What company do they work for?

They work for J.G.S. Medical Group.

Page 102

2. work
3. takes
4. 's (is)
5. is
6. wakes
7. eats
8. reads
9. takes
10. drinks
11. gets
12. has
13. go
14. takes
15. eats
16. get
17. have
18. play
19. watch
20. goes
21. are
22. go

Page 103

2. works
3. works
4. 're relaxing
5. 're playing
6. play
7. watch
8. 're watching
9. watches
10. 's sleeping
11. falls
12. is playing
13. goes
14. go

Page 104

2. It never snows in the summer.
3. It sometimes rains in the summer.
4. It's usually cool in the fall.
5. It sometimes rains in the fall.
6. It usually snows in the winter.
7. It's always cold in the winter.
8. It usually rains a lot in the spring.
9. It's often warm in the spring.
10. It rarely snows in the spring.

Page 105

2. are wearing
3. rains
4. wear
5. 's snowing
6. are wearing
7. snows
8. wear
9. 's
10. are wearing
11. wear
12. 's
13. are wearing
14. wear
15. wear

Page 106

2. In fact, they can ski very well.
3. In fact, she can ice-skate very well.
4. In fact, she can ride a bicycle very well.
5. In fact, they can play golf very well.
6. In fact, he can play baseball very well.
7. In fact, she can play the piano very well.
8. In fact, they can dance very well.
9. In fact, he can play the guitar very well.
10. In fact, she can play tennis very well.
11. In fact, they can play chess very well.
12. In fact, he can cook very well.

Page 107

2. They can't cook.
3. She can't ski.
4. They can't swim.
5. He can't play the guitar.
6. She can't ride a bicycle.

Page 108

2. very
3. too
4. very
5. too
6. too
7. too
8. very

9. too
10. too
11. very
12. too

Make It Work.

His tie is too short.

His jacket is too small.

His slacks are too big (loose).

Page 109

2. She's very beautiful.
3. He's too short.
4. It's too expensive.
5. She's very happy.
6. He's very strange.

Pages 110 & 111

Individual answers are:

Yes, I can. No, I can't.

Page 112

2. Can you move it?
3. Can you lift them?
4. Can you open it?
5. Can you close it?
6. Can you carry them?
7. Can you reach it?
8. Can you lift them?
9. Can you find it?
10. Can you carry them?

Make It Work.

Can you lift 100 pounds?

Can you lift 40 pounds?

Page 113

Individual answers:

I can't draw.

I can draw but not very well. I can draw very well.

Page 114

2. was
3. was
4. were
5. was
6. were
7. were
8. were
9. was
10. was
11. was
12. was

Page 115

2. The beaches weren't nice.
3. They weren't clean.

4. The bus tour wasn't interesting.
5. The city wasn't very pretty.
6. The restaurants weren't very good.
7. The people weren't friendly.
8. They weren't very helpful.
9. The weather wasn't nice.
10. It wasn't warm and sunny.
11. Morie's hotel wasn't large.
12. It wasn't new and modern.
13. It wasn't on the beach.
14. Her room wasn't very clean.

Page 116

2. Were they safe?
3. Were they crowded?
4. Were they expensive?
5. Was it sunny?
6. Was it warm?
7. Was it hot?
8. Were they helpful?
9. Were they friendly?
10. Was it modern?
11. Was it old?
12. Was it on the beach?
13. Was it near the beach?
14. Were they large?
15. Were they expensive?
16. Was it interesting?

Page 117

2. Yes, he was.
3. No, she wasn't.
4. Yes, she was.
5. No, he wasn't.
6. Yes, he was.
7. No, she wasn't.
8. No, they weren't.
9. Yes, they were.
10. Yes, he was.
11. Yes, they were.
12. No, they weren't.

Page 118

2. They were at the
3. He was at
4. We were at the
5. They were at the
6. He was at
7. I was at
8. They were at the
9. She was at
10. We were at the
11. He was at
12. I was at the

Page 119

2. was born
3. was born
4. were born
5. was born
6. were born
7. was born
8. were born
9. was born
10. was born
11. were born
12. were born
13. was born
14. was born

Page 120

2. on
3. in
4. in
5. on
6. in
7. in
8. on
9. in
10. on
11. in
12. in

Page 121

2. worked
3. watched
4. played
5. listened
6. went
7. danced
8. visited
9. exercised
10. stayed, relaxed
11. went
12. played

Pages 122 & 123

2. graduated
3. studied
4. was
5. worked
6. started
7. lived
8. moved
9. worked
10. was
11. stayed
12. changed

Pages 124 & 125

2. Yes, she did.
3. No, she didn't.
4. Yes, she did.
5. No, she didn't.
6. Yes, she did.
7. Yes, she did.
8. No, she didn't.
9. No, she didn't.
10. Yes, she did.
11. No, she didn't.
12. No, she didn't.

Page 126

2. She didn't print.
3. She didn't fill in her middle name.
4. She didn't fill in her zip code.
5. She didn't check a box for number 7.
6. She didn't answer question number 8a.
7. She didn't complete number 8b.
8. She didn't fill in her mother's address.
9. She didn't sign the application.
10. She didn't answer all the questions.

Pages 127 & 128

2. He didn't arrive in the United States when he was seven. He arrived in the United States when he was 13.
3. He didn't live with his uncle. He lived with his brother.
4. He didn't attend high school in San Francisco. He attended high school in Los Angeles.
5. He didn't work in a factory after school in the afternoon. He worked in a gas station.
6. He didn't graduate from high school in 1970. He graduated (from high school) in 1990.
7. He didn't study accounting at night. He studied auto mechanics.
8. Now he isn't an accountant. He's a mechanic.
9. He doesn't work in a factory. He works at Quality Garage (in a garage).
10. He doesn't live in Los Angeles. He lives in Garden Grove.

Page 129

Individual questions. Some possible questions are:

2. When did you start school?
3. When did you arrive in the United States?
4. Who did you live with at first?
5. Where did you attend high school?
6. When did you graduate from high school?
7. What did you study in school?
8. What do you do now?
9. Where do you work now?
10. Where do you live now?

Make It Work.

Mohsen: Where did you attend high school. Lori?

Page 130

3. When did you live in New York?
4. How long did you live in New York?
5. When did she study in France?
6. How long did she study in France?
7. When did they work in a hospital?
8. How long did they work in a hospital?
9. When did he work for National Bank?
10. How long did he work for National Bank?
11. When did you live in England?
12. How long did you live in England?
13. When did you work as a sales clerk?
14. How long did you work as a sales clerk?
15. When did she attend college?
16. How long did she attend college?
17. When did they study English?
18. How long did they study English?
19. When did you live in Texas?
20. How long did you live in

Texas?

Page 131

It was his day off. In the morning, he didn't get up until noon. In the afternoon, he played tennis. In the evening, he cooked all of his favorite foods, and he invited his friends to dinner at his house. After dinner, Mohsen and his friends went to a dance at The Red Carpet. They stayed there until 11:00 P.M. At 11:30, Mohsen watched The Late Show on TV. Finally, at 12:30, he went to bed.

Pages 132 & 133

2. 's meeting
3. was
4. talked
5. 's going to fly
6. 's going to talk
7. died
8. was
9. was
10. lived
11. had
12. 're going to get
13. played
14. was
15. is going to play
16. was
17. rained
18. is
19. 's raining
20. is going to continue
21. is going to be

Make It Work.

The president is in New York.
Singer Tomos Tomos died.
Movie actress Lena Little and actor Dick Stone are going to get married.
Henry Waterson played Mike Wong.
It's going to rain. It's going to be cool (58 degrees).